

# *The* NATIONAL WOOL GROWER



Volume XXV Number 2

FEBRUARY, 1935

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## The National Convention

### National Problems

By F. A. Ellenwood

### Forest Grazing Policies for the Future

By F. A. Silcox

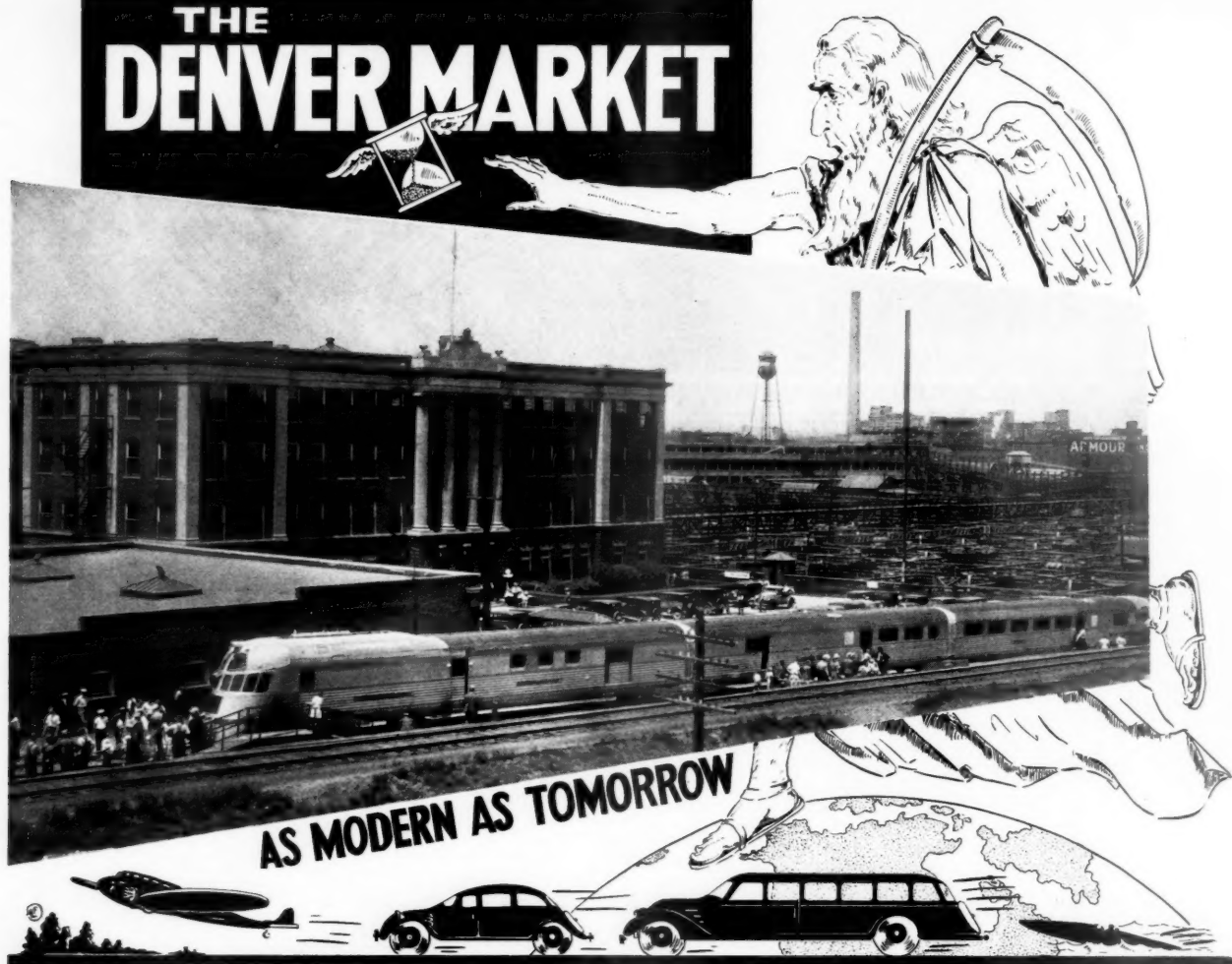
### Common Problems of Wool Manufacturers and Growers

By Arthur Besse

Official Organ of the  
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS  
ASSOCIATION  
Salt Lake City, Utah

and the  
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING  
CORPORATION  
Boston, Mass.

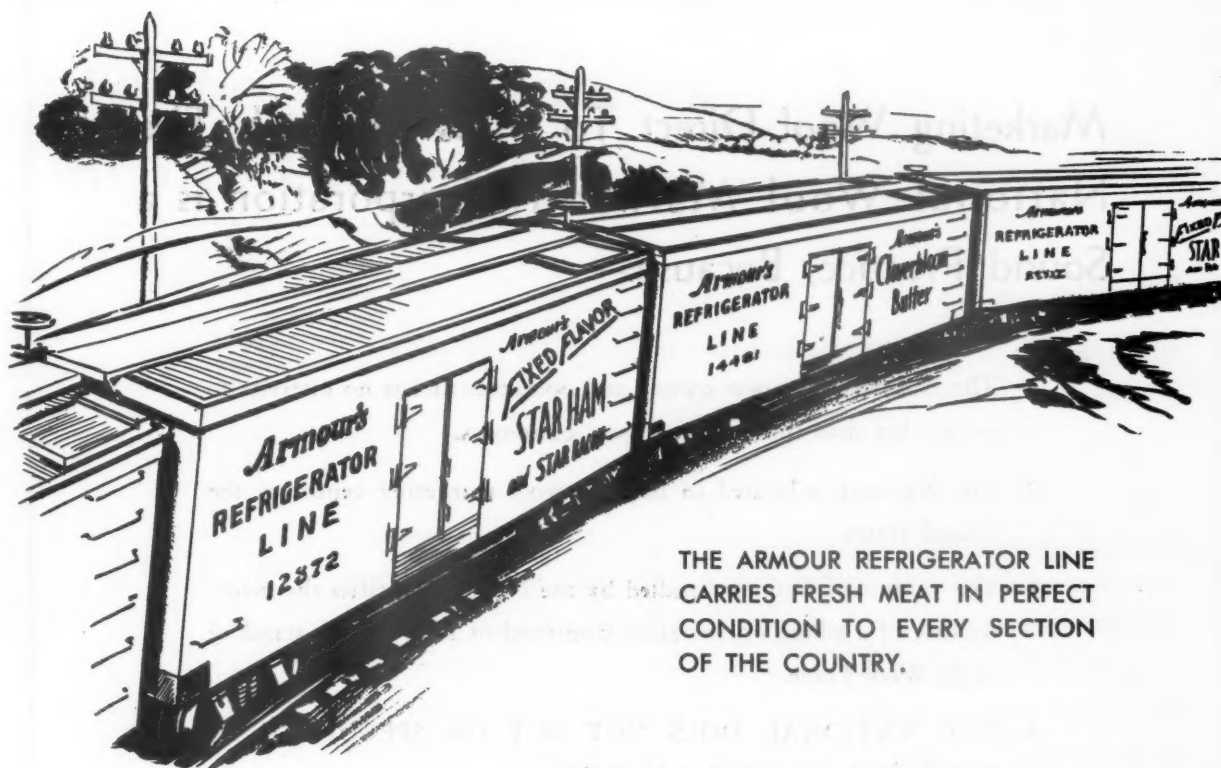
# THE DENVER MARKET



To the right of the Exchange Building in the above picture, you see the MODERN DENVER SHEEP BARN, which handled over 3,000,000 sheep in 1934. There is a reason why DENVER was the nation's largest sheep market last year. If it had not provided a better market with superior service and facilities, its receipts would not have grown as they have.

If you are not marketing at DENVER,  
you are probably not receiving the  
most you can for your lambs.





THE ARMOUR REFRIGERATOR LINE  
CARRIES FRESH MEAT IN PERFECT  
CONDITION TO EVERY SECTION  
OF THE COUNTRY.

## Wide marketing and distribution facilities . . . an Armour service aiding the producer

● Sioux City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Fort Worth, St. Paul, Chicago . . . these are but a few of the markets to which you may ship your cattle. In each of them you will find Armour and Company cattle buyers. This means that you can ship to the market closest to you with the assurance that you will get the best price that market conditions will allow. Did it ever occur to you what it would mean if you had to ship your cattle to New York, say, or St. Petersburg, Florida, in the hope of finding a market.

Yet New York and St. Petersburg both enjoy the advantage of having the finest

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This is but one of the many ways in which Armour and Company tries to be of service to the livestock producer.

*R. H. Cabree*

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## Marketing Wool Direct To Mills Through The National Wool Marketing Corporation is a Sound Practice, Because:—

- 1—The National is grower-owned and operated. It has no interests to serve other than those of its grower-customers.
- 2—The National is located in Boston—wool marketing center of the United States.
- 3—The volume of business handled by the National justifies the maintenance of a selling organization composed of men of high standing in the Wool Trade.
- 4—THE NATIONAL DOES NOT BUY OR SPECULATE IN WOOL FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT.
- 5—The National is amply financed and guarantees payment to the growers of all net returns resulting from the sale of their wool.
- 6—The National has established a reputation second to none for fair dealings with its mill customers.
- 7—The National believes that a healthy wool market can exist only when the manufacturers can operate on a profitable basis. For this reason the National has always used its best efforts to prevent unwarranted price fluctuation so destructive to business stability.
- 8—Orderly marketing through the National, if consistently followed through a term of years, will yield the best returns.

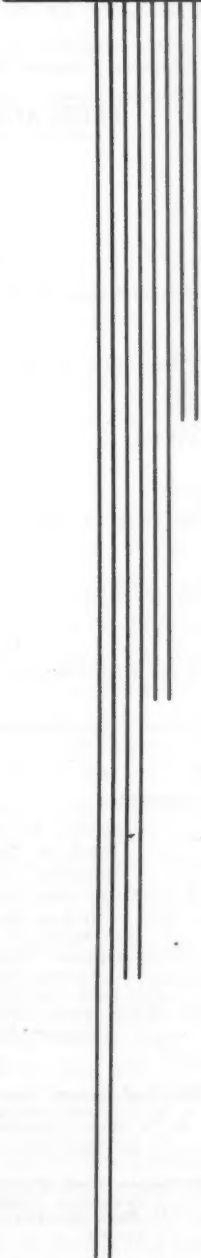
### National Wool Marketing Corporation

281 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.



## To the Wool Growers of the United States

A decorative graphic consisting of several vertical lines of varying heights, extending from the horizontal line below the title down towards the bottom of the page.

We fully appreciate the responsibility of marketing the substantial amount of wool we have received, and wish to express our appreciation for the growers' support.

Wool values have not been maintained on the basis we at first expected, due largely to the very complicated foreign situation, which has reduced wool values abroad, but which no one could foresee. Everything is being done, however, to maintain values on a proper relative basis with foreign wools, and there is no intention whatever on the part of those who are attempting to stabilize this market to allow any further reduction in prices here unless forced to by foreign competition, which today seems most unlikely.

While the market has been extremely dull for some time, there are a great many factors on the horizon that could materially improve this situation, and we have no doubt but that all the available wool will be needed. If growers will continue to work with us, and exercise the necessary amount of patience, we feel sure they will be satisfied with our efforts.

The cheap wool that is being offered from the West today is one factor that is very upsetting to this market, and it would be far better for the whole industry if these Western wools that are being offered from there were shipped to us so they could not undermine the prices that have been established here.

**National Wool Marketing Corporation**

# The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Official Organ of the  
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION  
and the  
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION

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F. R. Marshall, Editor Irene Young, Assistant Editor

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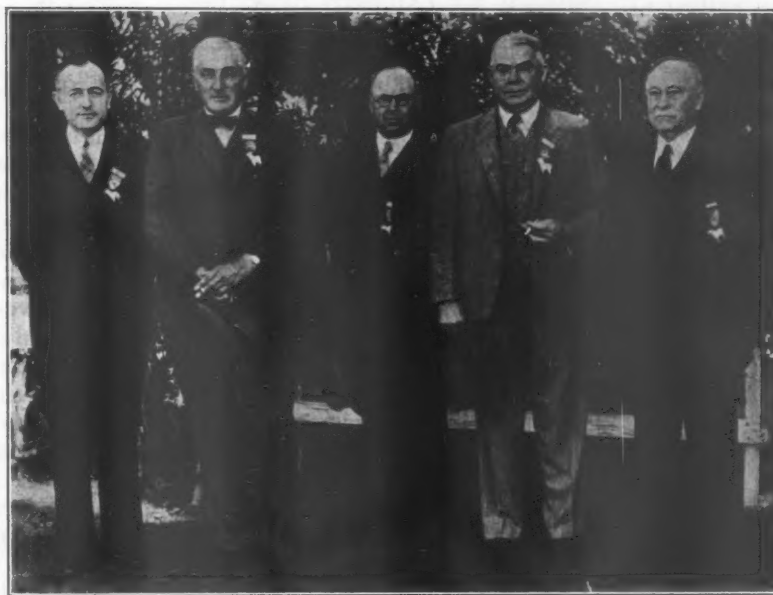
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# The National Convention

Phoenix, Arizona, January 29-30-31, 1935



A Distinguished Group at the 70th Annual Convention. From left to right: Arthur Besse, President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; Major W. T. Ellsworth, Sydney, Australia; F. A. Ellenwood, President of the National Wool Growers Association; Sir Graham Waddell, Chairman of the Australian Wool Growers Council; and A. A. Johns, President of the Arizona Wool Growers Association.

FIVE hundred wool growers and their wives, and representatives of allied industries gathered at Phoenix, Arizona, the last three days of January to take part in the seventieth annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association.

The attendance was representative of twenty-five states and also included visitors from Australia and Canada. Each of the twelve western states had a good delegation. Arizona, of course, came first, with 254; Utah had 49; New Mexico, 36; Colorado, 27; California, 22; Idaho and Texas, each, 13; Wyoming, nine; Montana and Nevada, six apiece; and Oregon and Washington three each.

All of the officials of the National Association were present and the following state presidents and secretaries: A. A. Johns and Jerrie W. Lee of Arizona; S. P. Arbios and W. P. Wing of California; James G. Brown (president), Colorado; T. C. Bacon (president) and D. Sid Smith and

R. C. Rich (past presidents), Idaho; W. G. Gilbert and M. E. Stebbins, Montana; F. W. Lee (president), New Mexico; J. G. Barratt and W. A. Holt, Oregon; T. A. Kincaid and H. M. Phillips, Texas; T. J. Drumheller (president), Washington; and J. B. Wilson (secretary), Wyoming.

## The Hagenbarth Memorial

After the preliminaries of the opening session of the convention on Tuesday morning, January 29, at the Westward Ho, which included the invocation by Rev. Fred A. Line of the First Congregational Church, the expression of the good will of Arizona and Phoenix toward the sheepmen by Governor B. B. Mower and Mayor J. F. Jenckes, and the wool growers' thank-you given by Governor Morley Griswold of Nevada, President Ellenwood handed the gavel to Vice President Johns, who conducted the memorial services for F. J. Hagenbarth. Portions

of the Catholic were read by Rev. Father Lawrence E. O'Keeffe, S. J., of Brophy College, and the solo, "O Dry Those Tears," was beautifully sung by Helen Boyle Haworth. Then W. D. Candland of Utah paid the wool growers' tribute to the man who served for twenty-one years as active president of their national organization and as honorary president during 1934 until his death last October.

"I come," said Mr. Candland, "to offer a humble tribute to a great man. Our earliest history, both sacred and profane, records the deeds of mighty shepherds and portrays the followers of the lowly sheep as men after God's own heart. And down through the ages great men have had delight in sheep. So today, even though we look with foreboding on the future of our great industry, we can hold high our hearts and contemplate the glory of the task.

"There have been many great men



who have led those engaged in this work in modern times, but in my opinion, the accomplishment of Frank J. Hagenbarth towers high above all others. It was as if God were keeping us in the hollow of his hand and had raised up an instrument for our protection."

Mr. Candland referred specifically to the great aid rendered the industry after the World War, when the sheepman's products were worth about one fourth of what it cost to produce them, by Mr. Hagenbarth's work in securing the passage of the Emergency Tariff Act. "He was a man," he said, in conclusion, "of pleasing personality, sound judgment, great common sense, and broad prestige—a man peculiarly fitted for his work. Such men are rare."

The convention stood in silence to honor Mr. Hagenbarth's memory.

#### The President's Address

Exceptionally fine was President Ellenwood's annual message to the members of the National Wool Growers Association. It was a very sincere and forceful appeal to them to give greater consideration to national problems, especially to that of the alarming increase in the followers of Communism and other forms of radicalism in our country, as evidenced during the last election. The greed of business, he said, had crowded out all thought of governmental welfare, and the future of our country demands a correction of this condition. Along this same line, he declared that those industries that are clamoring for foreign outlets for their manufactures through trade agreements that would lower tariffs on the products of other industries were certainly forgetting the general welfare of the country. A unified protective tariff policy must be maintained if the country is to prosper. President Ellenwood's address is printed in full in this issue. It is commended to you.

#### The National Auxiliary

It has been the custom in recent years for the members of the Women's Auxiliary to meet with the National Wool Growers Association.

#### AN EDITORIAL HIATUS

Our dictionary defines "hiatus" as an opening, a gap, or, a chasm. The absence of the editorial comment ordinarily printed on page 5 is not a chasm, nor is it a catastrophe—just a gap. To the Editor it is a welcome gap and we do not deceive ourselves that it may not be appreciated by some readers at least.

The National Wool Growers Association spoke officially and for itself week before last in its seventieth annual convention. It is but fitting that there be an editorial hiatus to permit more space for telling just what the association said about things and what it proposes to do about them. New committees are at work on public lands, wool marketing, and other matters. Next month there will be something to report about their undertakings and about their accomplishments, we hope.

The Editor-Secretary will be at Denver for the public land meeting on February 11th and 12th, and then at Washington, D. C., first for a meeting of the Wool Advisory Committee and then for follow-up work on points of the association program not directly allocated to special committees.

The Supreme Court will have spoken on the gold clause by March and then it should be possible more intelligently to guess as to the course of business affairs and their relation to the wool grower's affairs.

F. R. Marshall

in the opening session of the convention and at that time the auxiliary president presents her report to both organizations. This year, Mrs. S. O. Stewart of Yakima, Washington, who has served for two years as president of the auxiliary, appealed for greater support through larger membership that the women's organization might rise to the height of its objective. She spoke of the influence the women might exert in promoting the welfare of the industry, especially in increasing the use of lamb and wool,

if they had a better understanding of the problems affecting the industry, and asked that the various auxiliary chapters work for such better understanding. (Mrs. Stewart's talk is given in full in the Auxiliary Section of this issue).

#### The Secretary's Report

The very comprehensive report made by Secretary Marshall for the year 1934, on association activities and the status of important questions affecting the industry, was printed in the January issue of the Wool Grower to help members of the National and of the state associations to shape their plans for future work. At the Phoenix convention, Secretary Marshall referred to this report and added some brief comments on the work of the Wool Advisory Committee and the plan to be presented for wool promotion.

#### The Public Land Question

The convention brought out nothing new on the public domain question. F. R. Carpenter, director of grazing, U. S. Department of the Interior, appeared on the afternoon program of the first day, and told the story of the administration of the public domain under the Taylor Grazing Act up to the present time. He said it was a continued story, and he continued it, as is the case with most serials, at the most exciting point—that of how permits are actually to be issued. Wool growers, through the adoption of the report of the Committee on Public Lands (see page 12), requested that the "preferences to the use of the public range be granted to the owners of livestock, land, and water who have been using said range in the past."

In the formal session of the committee, Mr. Carpenter answered a number of pointed questions and his answers were recorded by a reporter and made available to the different state organizations and other interested parties.

(Late developments in the public land situation are given on page 16, this issue.)

## Future Policies of the Forest Service

While stockmen have had warnings of an approaching readjustment in forest grazing policies, Chief Forester Silcox's statement as read to the wool growers' convention by Assistant Forester Rachford, brought the entire matter directly into view.

The problems of the Forest Service, the Forester's message stated, are all tied into the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act and the Administration's proposal for land-use planning, which makes it necessary, in his opinion, that the next five years be used for integrating the Forest Service policies to the whole land-use program. Therefore, he proposes that only annual permits be issued in 1935. He also stated that reductions must be made in the numbers of stock covered by present permits in order that the forests may do their share in taking care of the unemployed residing on or near them by permitting small farm owners to run a few head of stock on the national forests. Cuts are also indicated on account of the recent drouths, but adjustments for all purposes, it is proposed, shall "not exceed 30 per cent of the permitted numbers of stock and a reduction of not to exceed 15 per cent can be made in any one year."

Wool growers set forth their reaction to these proposals in the committee report on forest grazing (page 13), wherein they recite the fear that reductions at this time would not only mean ruin to the permittees, but would create a serious situation for all agencies carrying their loans. Work by the officers of the National Association and special committees is contemplated to ensure the best possible handling of this forest grazing situation, reports of which will appear in future issues of the Wool Grower.

(Mr. Silcox's statement appears in full elsewhere in this issue.)

## Land Utilization

Land utilization as planned by the National Resources Board was handled before the convention by P. V.

Cardon, regional director, Land Policy Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration. A summary of Mr. Cardon's address follows:

Analysis of the land situation in the United States establishes the existence of many areas where farming has proved unprofitable after continued intelligent effort has been applied. Settlement of such areas is in a large part the result of land settlement policies which have existed in the belief that the way to use land is to break it up and cultivate it. Failure has resulted largely as the result of unfavorable conditions of soil or climate.

From the human angle such areas as a rule show much indebtedness, excessive tax delin-

quency, relative high costs of road and school maintenance, and a continuing demand for direct or indirect relief.

In many such areas land owners are now petitioning or by other methods requesting the federal government to purchase their land holdings and to help them effect resettlement under more favorable conditions. It is this situation which invites and is the basis of the federal land purchase program.

Purchase of these lands is contingent upon three major factors, (a) that they are not suited to farming, (b) that they can be administered in higher use and, (c) that the people now occupying them are willing to sell and resettle elsewhere under an established plan of resettlement.

The unsuitability of such lands to farming is fairly easily established in the light of experience. But the problems attendant on resettlement of the people removed from these lands is a difficult and hazardous one and is challenging the best thought and most intelligent effort of rural rehabilitation forces.

The assignment of purchased lands to higher use likewise involves difficulties, but these difficulties are not so great in western states as elsewhere in the nation. Out here the administration of purchased lands would come logically under the jurisdiction of established agencies, as the Taylor Act administration, the Forest Service, or others. It is clear also that in most cases purchased lands in western states would find their highest use under regulated grazing.

Western stockmen therefore would benefit by a federal program of this character, to the extent that the land to be retired from farm use is made available to grazing use.

The National Resources Board in its report on the land situation estimates that several millions of acres of western land would be retired from present use and administered as grazing land, if the proposed federal land purchase program were continued through the next fifteen years.

It is apparent, however, that to retire such land from private ownership and assign it to public use is only one step in the direction of securing adjustment in some of our major land problems. Regulation of use of all public lands is another. But there remain other steps which call for full coordination of land policies among all national, state and local units of government if the fullest possible land use program is to be advanced sanely. It is not the federal program alone, therefore, that is important; it is just as important that states and counties be analyzing their land problems and devising ways in which all action may be coordinated in the direction of best use.

In the West, such use relates so definitely to grazing that failure of the livestock industry generally to benefit is inconceivable.

## OFF THE RECORD

● Good weather was promised for the Seventieth Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association at Phoenix, and good weather was given; temperatures rose to 85 degrees.

● The Arizona Cattle Growers Association welcomed the wool growers with two beautiful baskets of spring flowers at the opening session of the convention.

● Most effective was the neon-lighted replica of the giant Saguaro cactus, erected at the corner of the Adams Hotel to convey the greetings of Phoenix and Arizona to the sheepmen. At its base, figures of young lambs admonished all to eat more lamb and wear more wool.

● Gavels made by students of the Arizona State College at Tempe were presented at the first session to President Ellenwood of the National and President Johns of the Arizona Association.

● Music in variety was furnished. The boys' band from the Indian School at Phoenix (H. A. Kunkel, director) started the convention off with a concert in the lobby at the Adams Hotel; the colorful Mexican concert orchestra, Los Charritos Alegres, opened each of the morning sessions at the Westward Ho; and an especially fine half hour's musical program preceding the afternoon meetings was given by the Arizona State College Band (Carl G. Hoyer, conductor).

● From the warmest of blankets to the sheerest of dress good fabrics was the range of the wool exhibit of the publicity branch of the National Wool Trade Association at the Adams Hotel. Contributors to the display included Botany Worsted Mills, Kenwood, Chatham, and others.



### Wool Marketing Affairs

Next to the public domain question stood that of wool marketing in the interest of the convention. The condition of the wool market made it most urgent that wool growers give deep consideration to future steps to be taken in the regulation of marketing affairs. The work of the Wool Advisory Committee during the past two years was highly praised in the report of the Committee on Wool Marketing, and its continuation was requested. The committee report also recommended that "the Agricultural Adjustment Administration aid and cooperate with the wool industry in working out and putting into effect a marketing agreement with license features, or perfecting some other effective marketing control." A minority report was offered by W. P. Wing (California) and seconded by an Idaho delegate. This report opposed a wool marketing agreement under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on the grounds that it would involve production control and also opposed any price-control operation. This report failed of adoption, and the original committee report went through without amendment.

Some of the problems connected with the setting up of a marketing agreement were discussed in a paper read to the convention by E. S. Haskell of the general crops section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and for the information of those not attending the convention, this paper has been set up in this issue.

That the large carryover of wool need not cause undue anxiety to the growers was the encouraging statement made by Charles Redd, president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation. He said:

The stocks on hand are reported as raw wool; the stocks of manufactured goods is comparatively light. These two sources of supply should be taken together in determining the position of wool, and it will be found that such a total would not be much greater than a similar tonnage for a year ago.

I think also it can be proven by the records that it is not impossible for wool

prices to advance even though we do have what appears to be a burdensome supply on hand. In 1922 we had a burdensome supply of wool on hand. We just thought the market could not help but go down. In spite of that fact, before the end of the year, we had an active market and a rising market. The tonnage on hand at present is comparatively light in relation to the 1922 figures. However, we must not forget that we do not have the consumptive demand now that we have had in years past.

Mr. Redd made a very sincere appeal for the support of cooperative wool marketing. He brought out these points: The Corporation has

### OFF THE RECORD

● The Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsored a parade on the 31st in honor of the wool growers. A gay procession of Hopi Indians, Mexican troubadours, bands, and industrial floats moved down Central Avenue past the Adams and Westward Ho convention hotels.

● Everybody went to the Lamb Barbecue at the Tovrea Packing Plant at noon on the 30th. Good use was made of the champion carload of fat lambs of the Ogden Livestock Show, donated by Merrion and Wilkins; additional lambs and all the trimmings for the barbecue were furnished by Tovreas. A band concert by the Arizona State College Band and a lamb cutting demonstration were special features of the afternoon.

● Glimpses of citrus groves, with vivid-colored fruit contrasted against deep green foliage, of verdant pastures, and the weird cactus growth of the Arizona deserts were had in the tour of the Salt River Valley for the visiting ladies on the afternoon of the 29th.

● The buffet supper dance commenced at 9 o'clock in the evening of the 30th and extended to the early hours of the following morning. A floor show of native Indian dances, Spanish and Mexican music, and specialty dances continued through the evening. W. D. O'Neil was in charge. The buffet supper was marked by an unusually artistic display of food.

● Taking high rank in the social features of the convention was the luncheon for the visiting ladies on the 31st—beautiful decorations, delicious food, and an excellent floor show. Mrs. Robert Lockett was in charge of arrangements.

handled 390 million pounds of wool since its organization, and during one of the most difficult periods known to industry, and is today in a sound position; it has been a potent and influential factor in the wool market; it has eliminated many of the quick dips and fast rises that are so ruinous for the mills.

"We have got to concentrate our strength," he concluded, "if we get our share of the consumer's dollar, which is far too small to go around. We have got to have control of our commodity all the way along the line."

H. B. Embach, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, also spoke briefly on its behalf.

### Wool Control in Australia

One of the most interesting addresses of the convention was that given by Sir Graham Waddell, chairman of the Australian Wool Growers Council. Sir Graham and his party, which included Lady Waddell and the two Misses Waddell, and Major and Mrs. W. T. Ellsworth, arrived in Los Angeles from Sydney, Australia, on January 26 and made the special trip to Phoenix to meet with the wool growers of the United States.

The Australian Wool Growers Council, of which Sir Graham Waddell is chairman, is representative of 90 per cent of the wool grown in Australia and has for its particular work the guarding of the growers' interest in the marketing of the wool clip of that country. Working with them is the Australian Wool Brokers Council, the two bodies meeting together as a national council under the name of the Federal Organization of the Wool Selling Agencies of Australia. This organization has no constitution, but is held together by the mutual confidence of the growers and brokers in each other. While the control of the marketing of the Australian clip rests nominally with this national council, the actual control and final disposition is left to the chairmen of the Australian Wool



Growers Council and the Wool Brokers Council. "We two have full authority," said Sir Graham, "to act as we see fit." Continuing Sir Graham said:

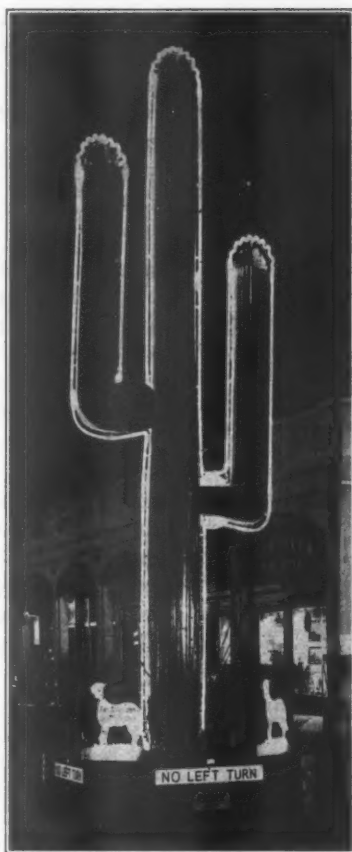
That is, as you may well imagine, and has been a very, very difficult proposition during the last four or five years. Of course, we are different in our position to what you are here. I understand, sir, that the wool that you grow in the United States is all locally consumed, but we have to find buyers from overseas for 90 per cent of our clip, which averages three million two hundred thousand bales of an average weight of 320 pounds. You can work the aggregate out for yourself. We have to look to the whole world in order to dispose of 90 per cent of that clip. \* \* \* Buyers come from every country in the world at their own expense, and they go through the sales from day to day. The wool is exhibited by the brokers and they fix their price limits. They all assemble in a room about half the size of this one, and inside of an hour probably from eleven to twelve thousand bales of wool are disposed of. There never is the slightest dispute relative to the price paid, and there never has been a failure on the part of the man purchasing the wool to come up to scratch and pay for it. The organization is, I think, second to none in the world as regards disposing of a commodity.

The great majority of Australian wool growers, according to Sir Graham Waddell, are opposed to price fixing, or pooling, or any interference with the law of supply and demand, and to government intervention or interference.

At the conclusion of Sir Graham Waddell's informative talk, S. W. McClure of Idaho, moved that a vote of thanks be extended to him for his attendance at the convention; the motion was seconded by W. P. Wing of California, and unanimously carried.

#### Manufacturers' Stand on Fabric Labeling

The position taken by wool manufacturers on labeling legislation was very frankly and definitely stated by Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. As his complete address is printed in this issue, details are not given here. In general, Mr. Besse proposes, however, that such labeling legislation be permissive rather than mandatory, but with



**THE CACTUS SIGN**  
A replica of Arizona's famous giant cactus, the Saguaro, erected at the corner of the convention hotel, the Adams, to honor the wool growers.

heavy penalties attaching to misrepresentation where labels are used.

#### Wool Promotion

The wool promotion campaign, as started last year by the National Wool Trade Association in a small way, and now being supported by the manufacturers was briefly discussed by Mr. Besse. Further information on the proposed program was given at an evening session at the Adams Hotel by President Durham Jones of the Boston Wool Trade Association, and Frank Todd, field secretary for the National Wool Trade Association. Lantern slides were used in an effective way to bring out the need for increasing the use of wool through education of the public. From 1910 to 1930 the average annual wool consumption per capita in the United States has fallen from eight to four yards. To bring consumption back to more nearly

normal, the plan for wool promotion includes the following objectives:

1. Extend a two-months' wool season into six: 25 per cent increase possible.
2. Promote a spring season for women's fabrics: possible increase 25 per cent.
3. Help home dressmaking to come back: possible increase, 48 per cent.
4. Organize and lead forces striving to make men clothes-conscious: possible increase 27 per cent.
5. Put across tropical worsteds for summer wear: possible increase 165 per cent.

At the closing session of the convention wool growers agreed to aid in the wool promotion program. The committee report suggested that a deduction of ten cents be made on every bag of wool produced in the United States to be used for financing the growers' part in the campaign.

#### Government Purchase of Sheep and Goats

Harry Petrie, chief of the cattle and sheep section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, summarized the purchases of sheep and goats made by the government last fall to relieve the drouth situation. This program removed 3,600,000 old ewes and 350,000 angora does. The results of this relief work were outlined by Mr. Petrie. He said:

The serious drouth and feed situation brought about the sheep and goat program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Federal Emergency Relief Administration, as a drouth relief measure. This program has removed 3,600,000 old ewes, and 350,000 angora does. All of these animals that were fit for food were processed, and the meat utilized for relief purposes. The sheep and goats unfit for food were condemned and destroyed. These relief purchases saved the feed supplies for the remaining sheep and goats, and prevented heavy losses.

The slaughter of sheep and lambs under federal inspection during 1934, not including those slaughtered for government account, was about 15,900,000 head, or 1,400,000 head less than in 1933, and the smallest yearly slaughter since 1929. The federally inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs since the beginning of the crop marketing year, May 1, 1934, to December 31, 1934, was about a million head smaller than for the same period in 1933.

The department's recent estimate shows 4,915,000 sheep and lambs on feed, on January 1, 1935, or 5 per cent less than on January 1, 1934. The number this year was the smallest since January 1, 1929.

(Continued to page 40)

# Resolutions and Committee Reports

Adopted at the Seventieth Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association,  
Phoenix, Arizona, January 29-30-31, 1935

## RESOLUTIONS

Frank J. Hagenbarth

The passing of Frank J. Hagenbarth was a great national loss. Our sorrow is softened by the contemplation of the many years of delightful association we had with him as the brilliant leader of our organization. His great talents were freely exercised for the good of the cause he loved. His accomplishments will stand as a monument to his memory and will inspire emulation in those who love our institutions. He was a great and useful man and was loved, admired, and respected by all who knew him.

The National Wool Growers Association in convention assembled extend to his family its most heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement and loss.

### The Tariff

We favor the retention of the present tariff on wool and are opposed to tariffs predicated on trade agreements or reciprocal tariffs that involve foreign entanglements and further unemployment of our people. The present tariff on wool affords the wool grower for the first time in history full protection against the products of cheap labor countries, except where imported carpet wools may be substituted for finer grades.

### Truth in Fabric

We reaffirm our stand made in the past for truth-in-fabric legislation, both state and national, and call attention to a statement made by the President of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, January 18th, in New York City, who issued a warning against the use of synthetic fabrics and substitutes for wool, calling attention to the complaint of its customers against the unserviceable fabrics that are being used notwithstanding their low prices. We sense the great danger to our industry by the use of these substitutes and call on Congress to pass such remedial legislation as will preserve the commodity that has furnished clothing for mankind from time immemorial.

### Government Purchase of Domestic Supplies

We urge the government to purchase its supplies for the army, the navy and other governmental departments from the producers of our own country.

### Purchase of Sheep in Drouth Areas

We appreciate the efforts of the National Administration to ameliorate the condition of the sheep industry through its purchase of sheep in drouth areas.

## Freight Rates on Livestock

Whereas, the average farm values per head of livestock range from approximately 16 to 62 per cent below those in 1915, according to reports of the United States Department of Agriculture; and

Whereas, the present freight rates on livestock range from 20 to 84 per cent higher than those prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and in effect prior to 1918; and

Whereas, with this tremendous spread between the values per head of livestock and the present freight rates, the latter are clearly too high to permit the free movement of the livestock traffic as contemplated by law;

Therefore be it resolved, That the railroads should make an immediate and voluntary reduction of at least 25 per cent in their present livestock rates.

## Motor Vehicle Legislation

Whereas, the motor vehicles have performed and are now performing efficient, economical and, in many instances, more expeditious transportation than the railroads; and

Whereas, the railroads and their allies have caused to be introduced in Congress S. B. 394 which would, if enacted into law, among other things, place the interstate rates, fares and charges of common carriers and contract carriers by motor vehicles under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission; H. R. 3625 which would, if enacted into law, impose an excise tax ranging from 2 to 3 cents per mile, loaded or empty, on common carriers by motor vehicles engaged in interstate commerce; and H. R. 3452 which in the guise of regulation to promote safety would limit to eight the hours of service of any employee wholly or partly engaged in the operation of a common carrier motor vehicle in interstate commerce; and

Whereas, the sponsors of such legislation do not pay and/or bear the rates, fares and charges of the motor vehicles; and

Whereas, it is the consensus of opinion of the members of this association who pay and/or bear such charges that said legislation is not in the public interest but is sponsored wholly for the purpose of hamstringing the motor vehicles in their competition with the railroads;

Therefore be it resolved, That the National Wool Growers Association is vigorously opposed to the enactment into law of the aforesaid or kindred legislation; and

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be served on the President of the United States and

the members of Congress, and that they are hereby requested to use their influence to defeat the aforesaid legislation and similar bills which may be later introduced.

### Routing of Livestock in the Western District

Whereas, due to climatic, drouth and other conditions the livestock industry requires the availability of any and all reasonably direct routes in the transportation of livestock at just and reasonable rates; and

Whereas, for many years the industry has been accorded at the same rates the privilege of moving livestock between points on the Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. R. Co., a subsidiary of the Union Pacific, in Utah, Nevada and California, on the one hand, and Missouri River points, on the other hand, either via the Union Pacific direct or via the Denver and Rio Grande Western R. R. Co. in conjunction with its eastern connections, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Ry. Co., Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co., and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Ry. Co.; and

Whereas, the Union Pacific System recently caused to be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a tariff which, had it become effective, would have restricted the routing at the present rates to its System Lines, thus eliminating the other route hereinbefore named; and

Whereas, such restriction of routing would react to the profound detriment of the livestock industry; and

Whereas, this association and the American National Live Stock Association by joint petition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission sought the suspension of the proposed rule; and

Whereas, the Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended said rule and assigned the matter for hearings at various points in the near future;

Therefore be it resolved, That the National Wool Growers Association unqualifiedly condemns the attempt of the Union Pacific System to deprive its members of the alternative routing hereinbefore named and that the association take the necessary steps to protect to the fullest extent the best interests of its members by appearing at the hearings through its duly authorized representatives and submit evidence and take whatever other action is necessary in opposition to the proposed restriction.

### Appreciation

We desire to express our very great appreciation to the Arizona Wool Growers Association, Ladies Auxiliary, Indian School and Arizona State College bands, the City of Phoenix, the press, the hotels, Chamber of Commerce and Junior Chamber of Commerce, Tovrea Packing Company, Arizona Cattle Growers Association, and all others who have so generously contributed in

every way to the comfort and convenience of the delegates, and to the success of the convention.

W. D. Candland, Chairman  
Mrs. H. C. Compton  
T. A. Pollock

T. C. Bacon  
F. W. Lee  
W. A. Holt

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WOOL MARKETING

(1) We caution wool growers against becoming unduly alarmed at the probable amount of wool on hand January 1, 1935, which is reported to be approximately 382 million pounds, as compared with 280 millions pounds estimated on January 1, 1934. The domestic production as well as importation of wool was considerably smaller during 1934 than the previous year, but use by mills had declined with an estimated use in 1934 of only 285 million pounds as compared with 422 million pounds in 1933. Experience indicates that the wool cycle of consumption definitely points to an increased consumption in 1935 which, with a smaller production, should improve markets if the 1935 wool clip is merchandised in an orderly manner.

(2) We commend the Farm Credit Administration for its foresight in the appointment of the Wool Advisory Committee, and commend very highly the committee for its intelligent handling of the 1933 and 1934 wool clips. It is quite evident that if this committee were discontinued, the result would be chaos in wool markets. We therefore recommend that the Advisory Committee control be continued for the year 1935.

(3) We recognize that stabilization cannot be effected unless wool is properly merchandised, and that such merchandising can be done only through regulation of wool merchants and commission houses. We therefore recommend that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration aid and cooperate with the wool industry in working out and putting into effect a marketing agreement with license features, or perfecting some other effective marketing control.

(4) We reiterate our stand of previous years that wool can be handled properly only when it has the undivided attention of the handler of the same, and in view of this fact, regulations should be prescribed which would not permit speculators and handlers of owned wool to take wool on consignment.

(5) We commend very highly the National Wool Marketing Corporation for its influence in the market and aggressive merchandising methods.

(6) In view of the immediately approaching shearing period, we request the aid of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in appropriately providing loans to growers, pending the perfection of marketing control, to the end that the wool of the grower may be sold at not less than importing parity of wool.

(7) We want to express our deep appreciation to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the aid which it has afforded us through Mr. Haskell and Mr. Wendzel, and respectfully request that these gen-



lemen be continued in our aid, in working out a better method of marketing the wool clip of the United States.

(8) We request the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association to appoint a committee of five to work with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in carrying out the principles of this report.

(9) All of the provisions of this report are intended to include mohair, in so far as it is practical to do so without conflict.

### Tag Discounts

The practice of the wool trade of the United States, as typified by the Boston Wool Trade Association, the National Wool Trade Association, Philadelphia Wool Trade Association, the San Francisco Wool Trade Association and other dealers, in charging uniform tag discounts for certain sections of the United States, thus not purchasing wool on its merits,—we believe to be discriminating, and same constitutes collusion.

Therefore be it resolved, That we, the members of the National Wool Growers Association in 70th annual convention assembled at Phoenix, Arizona, this 31st day of January, 1935, do hereby ask the Federal Trade Commission to investigate these trade practices in purchasing wool, charging uniform tag discounts, as we believe such uniform tag discounts constitute collusion among wool dealers.

### Wool Promotion

In the last fifteen years, the consumption of wool in the United States shows a downward trend. We ask that our national and state associations, together with the wool trade and the wool manufacturers, coordinate their efforts to provide funds, so that an organization may be set up to promote the greater consumption of wool in the United States.

We suggest that ten cents a bag on every bag of wool produced in the United States be deducted from the account sales of wool growers, either on direct purchases or consignment, and that manufacturers contribute a larger amount for the support of such a program, and that the wool trade participate in the collection of such funds, and also make a suitable contribution. All money collected is to be turned over to the Wool Promotion Fund.

We highly commend the work of the Boston Wool Trade Association for its splendid work during the past year in investigating the possibilities of wool advertising and promotion, and urge its good work in this connection be continued.

We instruct our National Association to proceed in every way possible to carry out the thought and intent of this resolution.

J. G. Barratt, Chairman  
I. H. Jacob  
James G. Brown  
E. S. Mayer

J. B. Wilson  
T. J. Drumheller  
Geo. W. York  
G. H. Wilbur

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

Whereas, an Act was passed by the 73rd Congress, known as and called the Taylor Grazing Act; and

Whereas, the purpose of said Act was, in the main, to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing over-grazing and soil deterioration, to provide for the orderly use, improvement and development of the public lands, and to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range; and

Whereas, conferences have been held in the various public land states of the Union by representatives of the Department of the Interior and others; and

Whereas, said Act vitally and permanently affects the grazing of livestock upon the public domain; and

Whereas, said livestock owners have for decades past used said public domain in the furtherance, management, handling and control of their business; and

Whereas, the livestock industry was established and has operated by reason of its use of said public domain; and

Whereas, the use of the public domain, reserved and unreserved, and the use of dependent property has been and is the foundation upon which the livestock industry of the West has been built; and

Whereas, forest reserve rights have been granted to the livestock users in the past, and are now being so used, and that the use of forest grazing and public domain has been acquired by the expenditure of large sums of money in the purchase of livestock and commensurate property; and

Whereas, the rules and regulations proposed to be issued for the operation of the Taylor Grazing Act can and will, if not established in accordance with the customary and preference uses that have been made in the past, irreparably injure the livestock industry; and

Whereas, the National Wool Growers Association desires to cooperate to the fullest extent with the various governmental agencies in obtaining fair, equitable and reasonable rules and regulations to perpetuate the customary or preference use that has been made of the said public domain, reserved and unreserved, in the past,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the National Wool Growers Association, a national association of sheepmen in the United States, endorse and approve the statement of Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, when he declared "local residents, settlers and owners of land and water who have been using the public range in the past, are given a preference by the terms of the Act, to the use of lands within such districts when placed under Federal regulations of the Secretary of the Interior"; and

Be it further resolved, That the National Wool Growers Association respectfully petition and request that the preference to the use of the public range be granted to the owners of livestock, land, and water who have been using said range in the past; and

Be it further resolved, That the National Wool

Growers Association respectfully petition and request that they be granted the privilege of collaborating with the Department of the Interior and all other bodies or commissions in the formation, preparation and drafting of any and all regulations under the so-called Taylor Grazing Act; and

Be it further resolved, That all of the customary or preference users who have commensurate property, be granted ten-year permits, under the rules and regulations of the Department of the Interior, for the number of livestock that they have customarily grazed in the past, during the seasons of the year when such use has been made, in the event the granting of such permits does not impair the range in question, and said permits to be transferable at will without reduction; and

Be it further resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association appoint a special committee of three or more to represent the National Wool Growers Association at any and all meetings for discussion of the public domain and the Taylor Grazing Act; and

Be it further resolved, That it shall be the duty of such special committee to meet with any and all federal departments, commissions and agencies, and any and all commissions and agencies of other and like associations for any and all purposes of interest to or necessary for the protection of members of the National Wool Growers Association; and

Be it further resolved, That the Executive Committee of this association take such other and further steps as may be necessary to carry into full force and effect the appointment, functioning and operation of such special committee.

Morley Griswold, Chairman  
A. A. Johns  
A. E. Puccinelli  
Frank Meaker

S. W. McClure  
F. D. Huning  
S. M. Jorgensen  
T. J. Drumheller  
J. B. Wilson

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREST GRAZING

Since our industry is built on our public land grazing privileges, any sweeping change in them at the present time will undoubtedly have an adverse effect upon the livestock industry, and any portion of these grazing privileges arbitrarily taken from the stockmen would compel the producer to place upon an already demoralized market his sheep, equipment, real estate, etc., and increase the burden of debt on his remaining holdings.

We have reached a serious point in the running of range livestock, and the future of the industry will hinge upon the policies which will be adopted by the Forest Service at this time.

After five years of ruinous prices for our lambs and wool, the grower's equity in his outfit is decidedly small, and any change in the present forest grazing regulations, or cuts for distribution would not only bankrupt most of the range men, but would also seri-

ously affect and tend to destroy the present sound financial position of the banks and livestock loan associations.

It is therefore the recommendation of your Committee on Forest Grazing, that the Forest Service make no cuts for distribution until such time as the present users have, in some degree at least recuperated the losses sustained during the recent years of depression; and that in order to stabilize the financing of livestock in the public land states, grazing permits in national forests be issued for a period of not less than ten years; and that new applicants be cared for from the accumulation of allotments resulting from growers' going out of business and present temporary permits, together with cut transfers.

The Forest Service is closely allied and interwoven with many other services in the Department of Agriculture which carry on different services and work that directly assist livestock production in the West. We therefore ask that the Forest Service be not removed from the Department of Agriculture.

It is also the recommendation of your committee that the President of the association appoint a committee, the duty of which shall be to place before the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief Forester, the present serious problems facing the western wool grower, and endeavor to work out a suitable program tending to stabilize the running and production of livestock in the West.

D. Sid Smith, Chairman  
Dan Campbell

L. W. Clough  
James Hubbell  
A. M. Reynolds

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAMB MARKETING Country Sales

We believe it essential to the welfare of the wool grower that the widest possible variety and greatest number of market outlets for his lambs be made available and we oppose such bills as the Capper and Hope bills now before the Congress of the United States, which would seriously handicap all methods of selling in the country by imposing severe restrictions on all markets other than the central public markets.

#### Packers and Stockyards Act

We favor such change in the Packers and Stockyards Act as may be necessary to provide that any concern or agency doing business at the markets will be subject to adequate penalties upon the first violation of the provisions of the law.

#### National Live Stock and Meat Board

It is a privilege indeed to again heartily endorse the very comprehensive and fundamental activities of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, the organization which has for fourteen years led the battle throughout the Nation in the front line trenches, protecting and promoting the best interest of the meat industry

and constantly letting the ultimate consumer know the value of meat in the diet.

We again emphatically urge that all those connected with the meat industry support the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. It is a work which must be continued.

Be it further resolved, That an assessment be placed on truck shipments of livestock in proportion to the rate assessed by rail for the National Live Stock and Meat Board work; an equitable rate we believe to be one-fifth cent on lambs.

Be it further resolved, That we extend our thanks to the livestock commission companies for collecting the assessment on each car of lambs.

### Market News Service

We strongly endorse the Market News Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and urge a more complete service and logical expansion of this important news.

### Grading Lamb

During the last three years we have seen an increased demand from the consumers for standardization of lamb carcasses and cuts.

The fine work of the packers in grading and branding lamb carcasses with their own individual brands has helped tremendously in creating consumer confidence in lamb.

We should not overlook in this connection the attractive sanitary packaging of lamb and the use of cheese cloth bags. This is a very direct means of increasing sales. To the end that better merchandising methods are followed, we urge the Institute of American Meat Packers to request its members to increase the use of lamb privately branded and bagged. If such is followed lamb would then be advertised by packers as they now do hams and bacon, an advertising bill which costs packers millions of dollars a year. The producer would receive a very direct benefit from such lamb advertising.

### Charges at Stock Yards

We thank the Packers and Stockyards Administration for continuing its important activity in investigating charges by stockyards and commission houses and urge increased vigilance and prompt action in getting rates adjusted commensurate with the service rendered.

### Packers' Consent Decree

We urge the Packers' Consent Decree be amended to give packers freedom to compete in and increase retail distribution.

### Animal Fats

Whereas, the domestic producers of animal fats and vegetable oils are making an organized and concerted effort to put their industry on a domestic fats basis through the levying of an excise tax on all imports

of foreign oils, and an additional excise tax of ten cents a pound on oleomargarine made from such foreign oils; and

Whereas, a study of the movement of prices of farm and ranch products demonstrates that all livestock, including sheep, are influenced by the price of animal fats and vegetable oils, and therefore sheep growers have a common interest with the producers of other livestock;

Therefore, be it resolved, by the National Wool Growers Association, in annual convention assembled at Phoenix, Arizona, this 31st day of January, 1935, that we do hereby endorse and support the program of the fats and oils producers above referred to, and request our officers and directors to cooperate with them in their constructive purpose.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our respective state delegations in Congress and to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Agricultural Committees, and a copy given to the press.

Floyd W. Lee, Chairman

A. H. Long

T. E. Pollock

J. B. Wilson

Sidney S. Gottlieb

S. P. Arbios

M. A. Smith

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PREDATORY ANIMALS

Whereas, this association has always cooperated in any reasonable movement looking toward the conservation of wild life, as well as the economic control of predatory animal species, and has cooperated to that extent with the Bureau of Biological Survey in its program, and

Whereas, certain organizations, foremost of which have been the Emergency Conservation Committee of New York, and the Predatory Animal Committee of the American Society of Mammalogists, have seen fit to criticize, without foundation of facts with respect to conditions obtaining on the western stock ranges, the splendid cooperative work between the several range states and the Bureau of Biological Survey and

Whereas, we have patiently waited for presentation of facts from these societies as to where the present program is wrong and harmful in its effects on conservation, and

Whereas, these statements published by these societies condemning the present cooperative program were woefully lacking in facts as to the true conditions that exist on the western stock ranges, and

Whereas, the control of rodents and predators is of vital importance to the sheep industry, and

Whereas, these animals not only destroy forage crops, but in the case of predators destroy farm and range flocks, thereby causing this industry the loss of many millions of dollars annually, and

Whereas, some of these animals are also carriers of communicable diseases which not only attack domestic animals but human beings as well,



Now therefore be it resolved, That we express our appreciation to the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, for its co-operation with the several states and for its efficient and effective control work in keeping with congressional appropriations.

Be it further resolved, That this association instruct its Secretary to communicate with members of both Houses of Congress and the Governors of the western wool producing states, and urge the necessity for continuing predatory animal and rodent control cooperation with the federal government.

#### Rodent and Predatory Animal Control and the Taylor Grazing Act

Whereas, under Section 2 of H. R. 6462 of the 73rd Congress, commonly known as the Taylor Grazing Bill, the Secretary of the Interior is directed and authorized, among other things, "To preserve the lands and resources from destruction and unnecessary injury, to provide for the orderly use, improvement and development of the range, etc.," and

Whereas, it is a well known fact that predatory animals and rodents, especially ground squirrels, pocket gophers, prairie dogs, field mice and kangaroo rats, also coyotes, wolves and bobcats seriously injure and devastate the range and the livestock, and that their presence constitutes destruction and unnecessary injury to the range and its resources, and

Whereas, under Section 10 of the Act, the Secretary of the Interior may use any part or all of 25 per centum of the rental fees collected from any district when appropriated by the Congress, for the maintenance of range improvements,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That we respectfully petition, recommend and urge that the Congress shall appropriate a portion of the said 25 per centum of the rental fees from the lands in each grazing district or allotment to be set aside by the Secretary of the Interior and used under the supervision and direction of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, for the control of rodents and predatory animals on lands within the said districts to the end that the range and its livestock may be maintained and preserved from unnecessary injury, and

We further direct that the Secretary of this association shall forward copies of this resolution to the Honorable Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, our western representatives in Congress, the Director of Grazing, and the members of any state grazing committees which may be appointed, and the Bureau of Biological Survey.

#### Biological Survey Appropriations

Whereas, there have been numerous reductions made in the funds available to the Bureau of Biological

Survey for the control of predatory animals and rodents by the federal government in the interest of economy, and

Whereas, such reductions have resulted in direct injury to the membership of this association and are not justified from the standpoint of economy, nor can such reductions be justified from the standpoint of economy, nor can such reductions be justified from any reasonable point of view, and

Whereas, it has been suggested by the President that more of the funds of the Nation now being expended in the interests of relief be expended not as a dole, but with a view to accomplishing permanent improvement and general economic betterment,

Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the National Wool Growers Association, do most urgently recommend that an appropriation of not less than one and a half million dollars be appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year 1936, and annually thereafter for at least a period of ten years, which would be in keeping with, and is an enlargement of, the "Ten Year Program" authorized by H. R. 9599, 71st Congress approved March 6, 1931, and not yet carried into effect;

That if such funds cannot be made available as an appropriation to the Bureau of Biological Survey, then that funds of the Public Works Administration, or other emergency funds, be made available to the Bureau of Biological Survey, for the prosecution of this important work;

That all the representatives of this organization in Washington be requested immediately to see that the appropriation as requested in this resolution be secured;

That a copy of this resolution be sent to all the Congressmen and Senators in the sixteen western states; also to each member of the House Sub-committee on Appropriations; also to each member of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives; to each member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and to the Senate and House Special Committee on Wild Life Resources;

That all members of the state associations affiliated with the National Wool Growers Association and all other organizations and individuals interested write their Senators and Congressmen at once, asking that this resolution be placed in effect;

That as many letters as possible concerning the predatory animal and rodent control be sent to the Sub-committee of the House Appropriation Committee and its members, as well as to the full Committee on Appropriations of the House, and the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as well as the Senate Special Committee on Wild Life Resources.

T. A. Kincaid, Chairman  
Lou Charlebois  
G. Clements

Wm. Burke, Jr.  
W. A. Holt  
J. A. Smith

## The Denver Land Conference

**S**TOCKMEN, state land board officials, fish and game commissioners, and representatives of railroad land departments of the public land states were in Denver during the week of February 11 for conference with Department of Interior officials on the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act.

Two days were set aside for each of the state and railroad groups. No regular sessions were announced for stockmen, though chairmen of the cattle and sheep sections of each state committee for grazing districts were called in.

A group of stockmen which included members of the public lands committees of the American National Live Stock Association and the National Wool Growers Association started conferences on February 10. Agreement was reached on three important principles of Taylor Act enforcement and presented to Secretary Ickes on February 12.

These recommendations or requests for the livestock industry of the states concerned are as follows:

1. Permits for the first year shall be issued to all owners of livestock using the public domain prior to the first day of January, 1934, provided such user has sufficient unit consisting of owned and/or leased land and/or owned or controlled stock water or water rights and/or forest reserve and/or Indian reservation leases properly to maintain permitted livestock during the period of the year when not upon the public domain.

Such permit shall be for the full number of livestock that said permittee may show he or his predecessors have owned and grazed upon the public domain during the past five years.

Length of seasonal use shall be for the usual period that the public domain has been used by the permittee in the past, provided that the seasonal use of each range shall be made so as to obtain the maximum benefit therefrom with a minimum injury to the plant growth on said range. Proper seasonal use for each grazing area shall be determined by representatives of the local livestock interests.

2. That a permittee will have the renewal of his permit if he is complying with the rules and regulations of the department and will be subject to reduction only for range protection and for the purpose

of readjusting the equities to satisfy the proved range users.

3. That regulations be drafted by a committee composed of one bona fide cattleman, selected by the cattlemen, and one bona fide sheepman, selected by the sheepmen, from each state committee, and one man appointed by the governor of each state, together with representatives selected by the Department of the Interior, and that no regulations be effective until such a committee has been called for and been in session and considered actual conditions existing within each state.

That it be the duty of this committee to coordinate all rules and regulations generally effective for all states under the Taylor Grazing Act.

Director F. R. Carpenter conducted the conferences throughout the week, except on Tuesday, when Secretary Ickes delivered a prepared address which was broadcast from the Broadway Theatre where a large audience comprising many stockmen had assembled.

Secretary Ickes' address dealt exhaustively with past abuses of the public range by stockmen and others, leading to the dire condition of water and wind erosion. In the closing part of his address he announced that it was planned to issue proclamations for official creation of some 50 grazing districts in April. Following that, permanent local committees would be created, and in July these committees and government officials will pass upon the applications. In October a start will be made in the issuing of permits. Below are some interesting excerpts from Secretary Ickes speech.

This new policy, as expressed in the Taylor Grazing Act, is primarily in the interest of those whose livelihood depends upon the maintenance of the public range—the cattlemen and sheepmen of America.

The government, with the intelligent and whole-hearted support of the stockmen of this western country, hopes so to be able to administer the Taylor grazing law that there will be more and better grazing lands in the future than there are at present.

It was to protect and build up the range for you that this law was passed. It is to take counsel with you as to the best means to protect and build up the range that I have come all the way from Washington.

I wonder if the people realize the extent to which erosion is rapidly building an empire of worn-out land in America. In wide areas our country is being stripped of its rich covering of soil or gullied beyond repair.

The sins of our fathers are being visited upon us, and we in our turn are committing sins that our children will be called upon to expiate.

Our thoughtless, exploiting forefathers, with no thought of the future and without knowledge of or concern for the natural and inevitable consequences of their acts, loosed forces which, unless we check them, will in time go far toward making of our land a barren land with resulting impoverishment of our people.

\* \* \*

An example of destructive exploitation of a natural resource is to be found on the public range, that vast area here in the West and in the Southwest where great herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are grazed.

Common sense would seem to dictate that the pasturage bestowed upon us by nature should be cherished. The contrary has been the fact. The western range is being seriously depleted through over-grazing.

\* \* \*

Grazing privileges will be apportioned on the principle of aiding in the 'proper use' of land or water owned or controlled by each applicant. Where the range is inadequate to take care of all such preferences, it must be apportioned on a pro rata basis, with special consideration given to small operators.

Where water rights control the use of the range the owner of such rights must be given a preference rating.

\* \* \*

I believe that fees should be on a sliding scale, varying with the earning capacity of the land as measured by the market value of the livestock grazed upon it. Fees should not be so low as to arouse the envy of those not entitled to public range rights or as to subject the permittees to a charge of receiving a government subsidy.

The whole question of fees, at the beginning, will be experimental. We will approach the matter with an open mind and consider it from the standpoint alike of the public interest and of the welfare of the stockmen.

[This brief report was mailed from Denver to catch the February Wool Grower, before the state and game commissioners had presented their proposals for reservations for game purposes. It was reported that the combined area of requested withdrawals would equal nearly half of the remaining 165 million acres.]

State land boards and railroads were asked to participate in negotiations for exchange of their lands or else to cooperate in the control of grazing on the lands as they now are situated.]

# Around the Range Country

## WESTERN TEXAS

The drouth continues in this area, not only because too little moisture has come in rain and snow storms, but because the weather was so mild most of the month as to dry up existing moisture supplies appreciably. The cold wave of the third week caused an appreciable shrinkage of livestock, but the cold snap was of brief duration and no lasting damage was done. The total precipitation for the month was somewhat above normal, but it occurred in the first week, since which time it has been dry.

### Lometa

Range conditions are poor here, worse than they were two or three years ago (February 1). We have fewer sheep on feed this winter, but feed is much higher in price.

Fewer ewes were bred to lamb than there were last year. We also kept fewer ewe lambs for breeding purposes. The average age in the ewe flocks is younger than it was three or four years ago.

Coyotes have been eradicated from this section of Texas.

Lizzie and Henry Brister.

## ARIZONA

Reports complain of cold nights everywhere but with warm days in the southern portion. Rains in the southern half and snows over the northern portion have been favorable for most livestock, excepting for some suffering over the northern portion. Mountain and desert range feed has been pretty good, and is improving lately. Some losses of sheep and lambs were reported due to attacks by wild dog packs, the losses being heavy earlier in the winter in places.

### Kingman

We are having very favorable weather and feed conditions with plenty of moisture (February 8),

and indications point to very good feed for spring lambing. In fact, conditions are generally better than they have been for the past five years.

We have about the same number of range sheep on feed this winter. No hay is bought in this section, as purely range feed is used.

About the same number of ewes were bred to lamb in 1935 as were bred one year ago. The average age in our ewe flocks is about the same. We have been saving enough ewe lambs each year to make up any losses.

Coyotes are increasing at an alarming rate in this country due to the lack of appropriations to keep on enough government hunters.

Will Anderson, Manager  
Arizona Livestock Co.

## NEW MEXICO

Some warm weather occurred, the season being advanced to March first in the southeastern valleys, or even later by some estimates; but there were a few cold spells that brought suffering to livestock elsewhere, especially at the higher elevations. Sheep have suffered as feed has been short in all sections. Precipitation in the form of snow has been much more encouraging in most sections, but chiefly in the northern and northwestern portions. Ranges are very poor, and most livestock very thin. Ranges are barren in the southeast.

THE notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of January.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

## Cerro

"Around The Range Country" is a most valuable department in your paper. Through it we are able to get an idea of the condition of range sheep over the country, the trend toward increase or decrease in numbers, operating costs, and other problems of the sheepmen.

Weather here this winter has been ideal for wintering sheep (January 31). Feed on the winter range is good, condition of sheep is better than usual at this time of year and less feed has been necessary. Conditions are considerable better than they have been at this period in the last three years. The number of range sheep being fed is smaller than usual. Alfalfa hay is \$19 in the stack.

The number of ewes bred is slightly smaller than last year, with a slightly larger number of ewe lambs kept for replacement. The average age of breeding flocks is somewhat older than it was four years ago.

The coyotes are increasing here, as there is very little trapping. We cannot get government trappers, and the fur price is too low to encourage private trappers.

Winter losses here will be exceptionally light due to good weather and the government's buying of old ewes. The bucking season has been good, and unless the spring is too late we should have a good lamb crop.

W. P. Cater.

## Questa

Feed here is really better than could reasonably be expected; late rains and a good open winter have done wonders. The weather has been good up to now (February 1). The sheep could do better if we had four inches of snow for water. We have lots of sagebrush, which is feed in the absence of something



better. If the weather will give us a break, there won't be any big winter loss here. We don't have to feed any this winter. The price of hay would be \$20 in the stack, but none is for sale here.

About the same percentage of ewes were bred this season as last. We kept all of our ewe lambs last fall.

There seem to be more coyotes than ever before. We have no trappers and pelt prices are very poor.

The National Wool Grower is very good, and I believe it is complete and authentic, and a great help to the sheepman.

C. A. Cisneros.

#### Roswell

Our feed is very short and conditions compare badly with those of last year, but losses have not been heavy as yet. A larger proportion of our sheep are getting feed this winter. The cost of hay is from \$18 to \$21 per ton.

Apparently a much smaller percentage of our ewes were bred to lamb in 1935 compared with last year. Average age in ewe bands is about the same.

There seems to be no noticeable difference in the number of coyotes in this locality.

Bertie L. Cleghorn.

#### Shiprock

In the Northern Navajo Indian Agency, Shiprock, New Mexico, the Lukachukai and Carizzo Mountains are depended on for the major part of the summer range as well as snow for some irrigation farming of the Indians. They are covered with snow in greater abundance than a year ago. On January 10 we had the first general rainstorm that we have had in months. Intermittent snowstorms have been light on the low country, but are gradually storing up moisture in the hills.

Following the reduction of 150,000 goats and 50,000 sheep from the whole Navajo country, of which

Northern Navajo supplied their proportionate allotment of 32,000 and 10,000 respectively, serious consideration has been given to the maintenance of the remaining sheep. The jurisdiction embraces lands in New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, and emergency feed from the respective state F.E.R.A. organizations is being placed at various trading posts for distribution to the Navajos. This feed will be issued under the same agreement as with white sheep owners, with the exception that repayments will be made by the Indians in labor on work projects to be set up for that purpose in the Indian country.

Hugh Harvey.

#### COLORADO

Moderate temperatures have been favorable most of the month on livestock, though some shrinkages occurred during a rather severe cold spell in the third week. Precipitation as snow extended the winter grazing ranges favorably much of the time, though most of the lower country is now bare of snow. Only nominal losses occurred during the severely cold weather. It was too warm for fruit trees in some western and northern districts for brief spells.

#### Vim

Our weather is unusually warm and dry and the grass is getting short (February 2). This is similar to last year, but it is much warmer and drier than is common.

We have about the usual amount of range sheep being fed this winter. We grow a little alfalfa hay here, but I have heard of none being sold.

Probably 10 or 15 per cent fewer ewes were bred to lamb in 1935 compared to last year. Last fall we kept around 20 or 25 per cent more ewe lambs for breeding than in previous years. The average age in the ewe flocks is about the same.

J. M. Biggs.

#### UTAH

Temperatures have been well above normal, some correspondents saying it was springlike, save for one rather severe cold snap of short duration. Snow has been pretty well distributed over the winter ranges most of the time, but due to a dry autumn, the ranges are very short of browse and other forage. A little feeding has been done, and as a rule livestock have held up very well on the range; and animals on full feed are excellent. Moisture supplies have been slightly above normal since October, but ground water supplies are very low.

#### Delta

Feed here is very poor, although weather conditions have been excellent (January 31). We are feeding a larger number of range sheep this winter. Hay in the stack is \$12.50 per ton.

On an average, the ewe flocks are younger this year than in previous years due to the buying of old stock by the government.

Coyotes are more numerous than one year ago because of no bounty and the low price of furs.

Frederick Baker.

#### Hatch

Weather here is generally mild (February 1), with fair feed. We have had more moisture this year than we have had in the previous two or three years. About the usual amount of range sheep are getting feed this winter. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$12 per ton.

A smaller number of ewes were bred to lamb in 1935 than 1934. The average age in the ewe flocks is better since the government purchase last fall.

Due to lack of bounty and the low prices for furs, coyotes are more numerous than they were a year ago.

O. H. Barnhurst.

**Verdure**

Feed is short here (February 4), but the weather has been better than it has been in the last two or three years. We are feeding a larger number of range sheep this winter. Hay is being shipped in at \$25 to \$30.

About the same number of ewes were bred to lamb as last year. Most of our old ewes were sold to the government.

In some parts there are more coyotes this year due to the low price of furs and no bounty. However, the government trappers cleaned them out fairly well last fall.

Karl S. Barton.

**NEVADA**

Mild temperatures prevailed, with but one brief cold spell; and precipitation has occurred in favorable quantities. The snow cover has been broken or patchy over the valleys of the northern portion much of the time, and the more southern ranges have been dry as a rule. Light feeding was reported, and livestock have held up in fairly good shape nearly everywhere, though hay supplies are waning in places. Sheep have done well on the winter range where moisture was within reach. Pastures have made considerable growth in the extreme southern portion. The bad weather of the third week was, fortunately, of brief duration.

**Cherry Creek**

Mild weather and a fair amount of feed cover conditions on our range at present (February 10). This year we have a little more moisture and better feed. Hay in the stack is \$15 a ton.

The number of ewes bred to lamb in 1935 compared with the number one year ago is about 20 per cent short. Also, there are no old ewes left in this part of the country.

There never were so many coyotes as there are now, and we have no trappers.

C. L. Johnson.

**Jiggs**

The weather has been fine but the feed is short and pretty scarce on the desert this year. Alfalfa hay in the vicinity of the sheep is about \$10 per ton.

Herders are paid \$50 per month, and camp tenders, \$60.

We bred about 200 more ewes this year, and sold all our ewe lambs. The ages of the ewe bands are from two to seven years.

The coyotes are just as numerous as they are any time.

All of the sheep concerns in this section went back in 1934. None of them paid an income tax; most of the trouble is due to the dry years and the price of lambs and wool.

Javier Goyeneche.

**CALIFORNIA**

Seasonal weather prevailed, with mostly moderate temperatures, though with a few warm days, and some frosty weather intervening. Rains in the lower country have been frequent, and snows in the mountains have piled up appreciably as a rule. Livestock have remained in good condition in all sections. Some livestock feeding was necessary in places due to snow covering the foothill range briefly, over the northern portion.

**Biggs**

Range conditions here are very good (February 1), and things are much better than they have been for two or three years.

We are feeding the usual number of range sheep this winter. Hay in the bale is \$14 per ton.

Ewes bred to lamb in 1935 are about the same in number as for last year. We kept a larger number of ewe lambs last fall for flock replacements than in previous years; the average age of our ewe flocks is older than it was previously.

Leon Brink.

**OREGON**

Rather bad weather prevailed most of the month, turning mild and more favorable the last week. Rain and snow occurred in ample quantities, as a rule, though not abundant. Lambing is now progressing under favorable weather conditions. The snow covering was thin on the winter ranges, but forage has not been especially good. Livestock have generally been in satisfactory condition, though cold and snow in the northeast were unfavorable for a time.

**Ashwood**

Since January 1 we have had to feed about three weeks, and we herded the rest of the time. The weather this year has been a lot better than other years because we've had more moisture, and the sheep are getting less hay because we have had better grass than last year. Alfalfa hay in the stack costs about \$12 a ton.

A few more ewes were bred this year. The average age in the ewe bands is younger as we have saved more ewe lambs and sold old ewes to the government.

The coyotes are more numerous the last few years because their hides are not worth much and the trappers don't work so hard to catch them.

B. C. Friend.

**Tygh Valley**

Weather and feed conditions are good here (January 12). Alfalfa hay in the stack costs \$10 a ton.

Camp tenders and herders are paid \$40 a month.

We have about 10 per cent fewer ewes bred than last year. About 10 per cent more ewe lambs were kept for stock ewes than were retained last year. Due to the drouth relief program, owners have been able to sell old ewes, and thus lower the average ages of their ewe bands.

We have more coyotes this year on account of there being no bounty.

Rose H. Dahl.

(Continued to page 52)

## Convention Action of American National Live Stock Association

CHARLES E. COLLINS, Kit Carson, Colorado, was reelected president, and F. E. Mollin named secretary-treasurer of the American National Live Stock Association at its recent annual convention, held at Rapid City, South Dakota, January 9th to 11th. The new first vice president is Albert K. Mitchell of New Mexico, and second vice presidents were chosen as follows: Frank Boice of Arizona, Fred A. Hobart of Texas, Herman Oliver of Oregon, J. Elmer Brock of Wyoming, and Tom Jones of South Dakota.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Opposing all legislation that will interfere with the free and untrammelled marketing of livestock.

Requesting the Bureau of Animal Industry to examine into the question of a compulsory system of beef grading and stamping, and to work out a plan to this end.

Recommending, in connection with the Taylor Grazing Act, that range allotment to users of public domain who are designated as entitled to preferential permits under Section 3 of the act shall be the initial step in the administration of range use, that individual allotments be assigned when ownership of water, land, and other ranch property of use will permit, and that grazing allotments be transferable without reduction when base for such allotment is sold therewith; that the major portion of the lands within a grazing district shall be public-domain land; that voting privileges be restricted to resident permittees with established preference rights; that reduction, where necessary, be orderly and gradual; that when the use on the range can be increased, the established graziers shall have first right; that the public domain undesirable for inclusion in grazing districts go to applicants eligible to acquire lease under Section 15 of the act; that distance from central markets, class of forage, cost of water, livestock prices, etc., be considered in determining the fees; that the successor in ownership of land be entitled to become the successor in ownership of permit; that the Secretary of the Interior provide for the assignment of permits as additional security for loans; that preferential permits be made for a ten-year period; that established drive-ways be maintained; that the greatest latitude of admission be vested in local advisory committees; that the holding of permits on national forests be no cause for rejection in granting permits or leases.

Opposing passage of any amendments to

Taylor Grazing Act until such time as a fair trial has shown existing application not practicable.

Asking for fair application of the stockman's rights in national forest grazing, and specifically requesting (1) abolishment of the 10 per cent cut on transfers; (2) a plan to make forest permits transferable vested rights; (3) a more practical uniform method in ascertaining carrying capacity of a range; (4) a check to the growing tendency of penalizing successful permittees for benefit of untried applicants; (5) continuation of the policy of individually fenced allotments; (6) elimination of permits for exempt stock; (7) access to information as to methods employed in determining questions of range management; (8) the right of a permittee to choose what area of his allotment may be distributed if distribution cannot be avoided. Also protesting elimination of ten-year permit period.

Requesting the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make no abandonment of the present leasing system on Indian lands for at least five years, and, in event of changes of policy, that such changes be made in such manner as to cause the least possible hardship to present lessees.

Expressing appreciation to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for reassuring information to the cattle industry that no processing tax will be levied on cattle.

Protesting against any move on the part of the Department of Agriculture to restore to commercial production cattle purchased by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the emergency drouth cattle purchase program.

Asking for resubmission to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the proposed marketing agreement, heretofore submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture but rejected by him, and urging the reconsideration, and putting into effect, of such agreement.

Asking the President to announce that no reduction will be made in present duties on principal agricultural products.

Requesting the Tariff Commission to notify all interested agricultural producers of contemplated hearings having to do with reciprocal tariff agreements on agricultural products.

Demanding no relaxation of present quarantine restrictions preventing imports of animals from countries afflicted with foot-and-mouth disease.

Urging that imported canned beef be distinctly labeled in letters at least one-half inch high, showing the country of origin.

Favoring a 6-cent tariff on green cattle hides.

Urging that in case it is found necessary to make commercial disposition of the 2,-

000,000 cattle hides and calf skins now in storage as a result of acquisition through the drouth cattle purchasing program, not more than 5 per cent of these hides be marketed in any one month.

Urging that any composition product made to resemble leather and used as such in the manufacture of goods shall be plainly stamped "imitation leather."

Favoring the 5-cent excise tax on all foreign-produced animal, vegetable, and marine oils, including those from the Philippines, and an excise tax of 10 cents per pound on all cooking fats and table spreads from such imported raw materials; and condemning as unsound any tax or other discriminatory measure against the wholesome or healthful foods made from American-produced oils and fats.

Opposing enactment of legislation, either state or federal, which will burden motor-vehicle transportation for the benefit of railroads, and asserting that the test of motor-vehicle legislation be: whether it is essential to protect those who pay the transportation costs.

Opposing legislation which will repeal the long-and-short haul clause of Section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act, or any portion thereof.

Requesting reductions in present livestock transportation charges similar to those made by the railroads in their passenger fares.

Urging the Bureau of Animal Industry to cooperate with stockmen in putting into effect the system of accrediting of range-cattle herds by packing house records of post-mortem examinations on such number as will correspond to actual testing of 10 per cent of the range breeding herds.

Opposing imposition of further sanitary restrictions and regulations unless of unquestioned necessity, and urging elimination of regulations now existing that are of small value to the industry.

Demanding that packers make no further general increase in wages until the livestock industry is on a basis of reasonable profit to producers.

Requesting officials of the Packers and Stockyards Administration to make complete investigation of any practices that have developed that are detrimental to the livestock business, so that all rules and regulations of the act may be fully complied with.

Urging that government appointments of technical advisers to the livestock industry be made subject to the approval of accredited national producer livestock organizations.

Urging the removal of existing limitation of \$50,000 on federal land bank loans, so that all loans may be made in accordance with the value of security offered, that agricultural corporations may be allowed the same rights in borrowing as are accorded individuals, and that existing regulations be modified to permit loans on grazing lands owned in fee simple.



# National Problems

Address of President F. A. Ellenwood before the Seventieth Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, January 29, 1935, at Phoenix, Arizona

THE business world has been sick for five years or more now and while artificial stimulants have relieved the patient somewhat at times, I believe we must study the cause more before a permanent cure can be effected. It is not any egotistical thought of mine to offer a cure for the patient, but merely to bring to your attention the one underlying cause of our trouble and ask you to Stop, Look and Listen.

For two years past the leaders of the American Legion and practically every fraternal organization in this country have been warning us of the growth of radicalism in the United States. Yet, in the face of all this, at the last general election we find candidates on our state ticket in California for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, controller and treasurer, designated as Communists. Then, in addition to this, over eight hundred thousand votes were cast for Upton Sinclair. I wonder if we realize the significance of this and what it may mean to our future welfare.

I wish to read a few extracts from Lord Macaulay's letter to a friend in the United States regarding the Durability of American Institutions, written in May, 1857—78 years ago:

\*\*\* I have long been convinced that institutions purely democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty or civilization, or both.

In Europe, where the population is dense, the effect of such institutions would be almost instantaneous. What happened lately in France is an example. In 1849 a pure democracy was established there. During a short time there was reason to expect a general spoliation, a national bankruptcy, a new partition of the soil, a maximum of prices, a ruinous load of taxation laid on the rich for the purpose of supporting the poor in idleness. Such a system would, in twenty years, have made France as poor and barbarous as the France of the Carolingians. Happily, the danger was averted;



PRESIDENT ELLENWOOD

and now there is a despotism, a silent tribute, an enslaved press. Liberty is gone, but civilization has been saved. I have not the smallest doubt that, if we had a purely democratic government here, the effect would be the same. Either the poor would plunder the rich and civilization would perish, or order and prosperity would be saved by a strong military government, and liberty would perish. You may think that your country enjoys an exemption from these evils. I will frankly own to you that I am of a very different opinion. Your fate, I believe to be settled, though it is deferred by a physical cause. As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, your laboring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the Old World, and, while that is the case, the Jefferson politics may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity. But the time will come when New England will be as thickly populated as Old England. Wages will be as low, and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchesters and Birminghams, and in those Manchesters and Birminghams hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. \*\*\* The day will come when in the State of New York, a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast, or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose

a legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of legislature will be chosen? On one side is a statesman teaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other is a demagogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and usurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and to ride in a carriage, while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessities. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a workingman who hears his children cry for more bread? I seriously apprehend that you will in some such season of adversity as I have described, do things which will prevent prosperity from returning; that you will act like people who should in a year of scarcity devour all the seed corn, and thus make the next years not of scarcity, but of absolute famine. There will be, I fear, spoliation. The spoliation will increase the distress. The distress will produce fresh spoliation. There is nothing to stop you. Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor. As I said before, when a society has entered on this downward progress, either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your Republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the Twentieth Century as the Roman Empire was in the Fifth, with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions.

Such were the predictions of Lord Macaulay 78 years ago. Comparing them with present-day conditions we must realize it is high time for all of us to pause and think. We love this country, its form of government with its freedom, liberty and justice. We have faith in its future, but liberty and civilization cannot both be preserved unless all good citizens devote more earnest thought to Government Welfare and less to Selfish Business. In my opinion the one underlying cause of discontent in this country today can be traced to Selfish Business.

Some of our great men have stated, that fewer than 5 per cent of the people in this country own over 80 per cent of its wealth, which

may or may not be a fact. However, it contains enough truth for us to realize that it is not for the General Welfare. We have been going on with our noses to the grindstone, enjoying the wonderful natural resources, thinking about our own business too much. By that I mean mostly the production end of the game, with the marketing end taking care of itself, and leaving the general business affairs of the country to politicians who are influenced, and perhaps honestly too, by selfish financiers who thought of themselves alone with but little regard for the General Welfare.

Too many corporations, without heart or soul, with no thought in mind but Selfish Business, have imposed upon their employees, forcing them to work extremely long hours at small pay for many years. Today those same employees, with somewhat of a revengeful thought in mind, often led by non-citizen radicals, are demanding not only justice but sometimes, in the eyes of the general public, even more. Selfishness as a tool in the hands of many corporations has plundered the public, brought discontent to loyal employees and unearned wealth to a few. All this has been made easy by permitting corporations to be formed without proper regulations. In granting individuals the right to form a corporation it should have been provided in the beginning that no corporation would be permitted to hold stock in another corporation. Small corporations owned by a few financiers, in many instances, are given the cream of many large corporations owned largely by the public, thereby leaving nothing but skimmed milk for the large corporation. Selfishness enters into every business transaction to some extent but no harm is done until we exceed the speed limit of fair dealing. Competition and our ever-changing conditions cause us all to think too much for ourselves and too little for the general welfare of the country, but these two things will always be with us. It has been stated, on good authority, that about half the peo-

ple attending the Chicago Exposition the past two years are now engaged in occupations unheard of at the time of the previous Fair in 1893.

Men who had money invested in livery stables a few years ago saw their business vanish and replaced by the garage. Others owning and operating expensive hotels throughout the country saw much of their business taken over by well-equipped camp grounds. The railroads have seen much of their business taken by trucks and we, in our business, have seen a great portion of our good grazing area completely destroyed by the advance of civilization. Thus we see one of the great hazards of business is the ever-changing conditions.

#### Overexpansion in Business

Many of the worries we have today were caused by overexpansion in business followed by the selfishness of financiers. Overexpansion followed by selfishness of the money lender has been the downfall of many a good man in private affairs as well as national and international. In private affairs just look back two or three years and see how many sheep outfits and ranchers have been foreclosed detrimental to both parties.

In 1928 and 1929, when business was booming, and financial institutions had plenty of money to loan, we were encouraged to borrow money and expand. Financiers were willing to accept most any kind of worthless paper, either foreign or domestic, as collateral for a loan. This produced inflation faster than free silver at 16 to 1, for whenever one of us went to our bank and borrowed a thousand dollars, and simply gave a note, then began checking against it, we just put another thousand dollars in circulation. It seemed for a while that the balloon would never burst. Finally some of our large financiers realized that much of this collateral was not very good and whenever a banker thinks the security is not one hundred per cent

good he wants to collect immediately.

The sheepman bought sheep at \$12 per head and even more. The slump came, operating losses followed until in 1931, many sheep outfits owed their bankers \$12 per head on sheep that were then worth, perhaps \$4. The bank foreclosed and was extremely fortunate if it sold those sheep for \$4 per head, thereby taking a loss of \$8 per head. In some cases nothing else could have been done, but with many worthy fellows the financiers should have said, "Well, you were foolish to want to expand and increase your holdings and borrow so much money when things were high. But I was no less foolish in lending you the money. I even encouraged you to do so, for we had plenty of money to loan. Now conditions have changed, you cannot pay, and I should not expect you to pay one hundred cents on the dollar which is worth twice as much today as it was when you borrowed it. Let us both be sensible and fair and talk it over in a way that will be helpful to each other. We must both pay the penalty for our foolish financial expansion. We will write off \$4 per head on these sheep and start you off anew, owing us \$8 a head instead of \$12."

In many cases the borrower would have paid eventually and at least would have felt a lot better, while the lender would have been much better off also. The same thing is true in all lines of business. I might add also that I know actual cases where this plan was followed but in every case it was done by an individual financier and not by a corporation.

#### National and International

Regarding our war debts, many of our politicians say, "Make them pay"—just the same position as many bankers took with our debts without talking it over for mutual good. They do not stop to consider that these debts can only be paid in goods and the more of such payments we

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# Forest Grazing Policies for the Future

By F. A. SILCOX, Chief, U. S. Forest Service

Statement Read by C. E. Rachford, Assistant Forester, at the Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association at Phoenix, Arizona, January 30, 1935

I WILL review briefly some of the problems confronting the Forest Service and propose a program for your consideration. If you were to plot the precipitation records of the principal weather stations in the western states for the past seven years, you would have a curve showing precipitation to have been decidedly below normal. You men who have gone through this period of drouth need no such index to prove what you already know—loss in lamb weights with resultant loss in income speaks more eloquently than graphs or charts. The use of any index, however, leads to the inescapable conclusion that low precipitation accompanied by excessive temperature over large areas has caused a decline in forage production. It is, of course, understood that some areas were affected more seriously than others, but generally the decline has been cumulative over the period and has reduced the former capacity of forest ranges in the neighborhood of 20 per cent.

I appreciate that there never seems to be an opportune time to make adjustments, and it is unfortunate that the prospect of making such adjustments comes just at this time when the industry is just emerging from the depression. Since we now know that the duration or intensity of a drouth cannot be foreseen, the question arises whether it is not good business to adjust numbers of stock year by year as climatic and other conditions justify, rather than take a chance as we have done in the past and hope for better conditions the following year. Experience now tells us that by taking a chance much of the gains made by the slight adjustments which have been possible under past policies and improvement in management prac-

tices have been offset by the losses due to climatic conditions, with the result that our ranges are not in the best condition to aid the industry in recovery.

We may not all agree on the lesson learned, but in my judgment the ranges must be kept in their most productive condition if they are to render the service to the industry which you men have a right to expect. So the question now up for consideration is how rapidly and in what manner these adjustments can be made.

This question of keeping lands productive ties in very closely with the administration of the public domain under the Taylor Grazing Act. At a recent conference on correlation of policies of federal agencies it was pointed out that the problem involved in the western states is the reestablishment of a sound economy for some 30 per cent of the total land area of the United States, in which there are said to be 320,000 farm units, some \$6,500,000,000 of ranch properties and improvements, \$300,000,000 in cattle and sheep, and outstanding Farm Credit loans of \$200,000,000. In this area there are 48 per cent of the total sheep of the United States and 15 per cent of the total cattle. I need not emphasize the need of readjustment of land-use practices in this vast area. Fundamentally it is a question of integration of policy in the management of these areas, a problem of land management on a large scale, affecting far-reaching national interests.

The administration of the public domain under the Taylor Grazing Act is now being perfected. This is an enormous task. It will require close study and cooperation with stockmen and all other interested

agencies. The Forest Service is intensely interested in this phase of public-land planning. It has cooperated and will continue to cooperate to the best of its ability with Mr. Carpenter. The perfection of administration, however, will require time, and no one can foresee at the present time all the ways in which the administration of the national forests and the public domain can be and should be integrated. Under these circumstances there are impelling reasons why the Forest Service should make no commitments which might prove to be an obstacle to integration of policy later on.

The social and economic elements in the Nation's life are in a state of flux. Adjustments which may be necessary cannot now be foreseen clearly. It is for this reason that the Forest Service has joined wholeheartedly in the thoroughly sound administration policy of land-use planning. Our organization is working in harmony with state planning boards, and an effort is being made to fit the national forests into their proper place in the interest of community, state, and national welfare. As this study proceeds it becomes evident that the principle of multiple use as advocated and applied by the Forest Service is becoming more generally accepted. It is clear also that even on these areas adjustment of uses must be made and that during the period of readjustment the utmost flexibility of forest administration is essential. To emphasize this point I need but refer to the fact that if known legitimate national needs and demands on wild lands for timber, watershed protection, grazing, recreation, and wild life were satisfied by devoting suitable areas each to a single use, a total area approach-



ing twice that of the United States would be required. It is established that most nonagricultural lands inherently possess from two to all of these values in varying degrees. In view of these facts and that the uses of national forests are increasing rapidly, you can readily appreciate the necessity of adopting such policies as would be in harmony with community, state, and national requirements. As applied to grazing on the national forests it seems certain that we must so formulate our policies as to aid in the perfection of this community-planning idea.

There has been much discussion on how the national-forest resources could best be used in the relief of unemployment and submarginal farm and ranch operations. From long experience with these properties and close contact with labor and the social problems resulting from unemployment, I early concluded that the opportunities for gainful employment on the national forests had not been fully explored. It was evident that while the resources of the national forests furnished some 26 million days of work during 1933, their potentialities in this respect had not been fully appreciated. Accordingly, the necessary surveys were made and the findings indicated that the deplorable unemployment condition in forest communities might be greatly relieved by the improvement of forest land and extending its use to a greater number of people. Better to present the situation, I need but refer to the fact that 31,013 families and 19,389 laborers residing within national forests were on relief rolls in 1934. This number is more than doubled when families living in communities adjacent to the forests are considered.

To relieve this situation it will be necessary to employ all the resources under our administration. A large number of these families are dependent upon diversified crops, and their cash income could be augmented by the grazing of a few head of livestock. To do that, their farm areas

must be supplemented by the use of adjoining national-forest land. While complete information as to the number of families that need to use the range is not at hand, it is estimated that small owners at least equal to the present number of permittees desire range, either to increase the small number they are now grazing or to provide for those other small owners who are not now privileged to graze on the national forests.

It will be understood, therefore, that this problem of distribution of grazing privileges presents certain social questions fully anticipated and provided for in the traditional policy of the Forest Service. It is and always has been a question of putting human needs above property rights. But if the Department adopts a policy in line with the needs of the situation and in harmony with the Administration's policy on rehabilitation, it must be clear that the larger operators must be called upon to sacrifice some of the privileges they have heretofore enjoyed. In approaching the problem, however, the Forest Service is fully aware that an unusual demand may result whenever a more liberal policy is adopted than has heretofore been in effect. Already there is an indication that the town barber, the baker, and mechanic are desirous of expanding their operations into the grazing business. These need not apply.

In analyzing this situation these facts should be considered: 4 per cent of the sheep permittees graze 23 per cent of the sheep, and 7 per cent of the cattle permittees graze 47 per cent of the cattle. This condition is further emphasized by a not uncommon situation where within one region 283 permittees graze 121,749 cattle; while 6,723 permittees graze 215,309 head. In this same region, 94 permittees graze 724,431 sheep, while 2,817 permittees graze 1,822,776. On one national forest 16 permittees graze 105,924 sheep, while there are hundreds of small farmers in the valley clamoring for a national-forest privilege necessary

to maintain small farm flocks. If as appears from this record an unequal distribution of privileges has resulted from past policy, it would seem that the subject should be approached from a broad, economic study of the whole field rather than to adopt a policy of trying to serve all who apply. Such a study carried on in cooperation with other agencies would determine basic principles to guide local forest officers in the approval of applications and would remedy some of the deficiencies of our present system. It probably would go into the question of the submarginal character of many of the ranches, their acquisition by the federal government, and the relocation of owners on more productive areas.

There are pressing needs, however, that cannot await the results of such studies. These must be met in a reasonable and fair manner, with due consideration to present users.

Another problem of forest administration in which you are vitally interested is the increasing demands for other forms of public use. The drouth has had a serious effect on watersheds. Irrigationists attribute the decline in water to overgrazing. Recreation is on the increase. Public attention is being focused as never before on the needs of wild life.

A very definite issue is thus raised on the question of domestic livestock on the national forests interfering with these other uses. The issue has taken the form of editorial comment, of magazine articles, of petitions, and it gets on the programs of national conservation conventions. On January 27, 1934, it was the subject of a hearing in the National Capital, before the Special Committee of the United States Senate on the Conservation of Wild Life Resources, which hearing was widely attended. The focusing of public thought on this question should be productive of good; it will invite analysis and should get closer to controlling facts.

(Continued to page 46)

## The Ogden Live Stock Show

**I**N the Rambouillet division of the Ogden Live Stock Show (January 7-10), J. K. Madsen, W. D. Candland and Sons, W. S. Hansen, and the Utah Agricultural College divided the high honors. Madsen's two-year-old ram was given first place in that class and later made champion. Madsen also had first place on his aged ewe and on both pens of four lambs. Second awards went to him on his yearling ram, ram lamb and yearling ewe, while his ewe lamb and flock took thirds. The champion Rambouillet ewe was a yearling, shown by the Agricultural College, which institution also took second place with its two-year-old ewe, and third with a ram lamb. W. D. Candland and Sons won first position with their ram lamb and first for flock; second on ewe lamb and on both pens of four lambs; and third on aged ram, yearling ram and yearling ewe. First places in the yearling ram and ewe lamb classes went to W. S. Hansen, who also took seconds on his aged ram and flock, and thirds on his aged ewe and pens of four lambs.

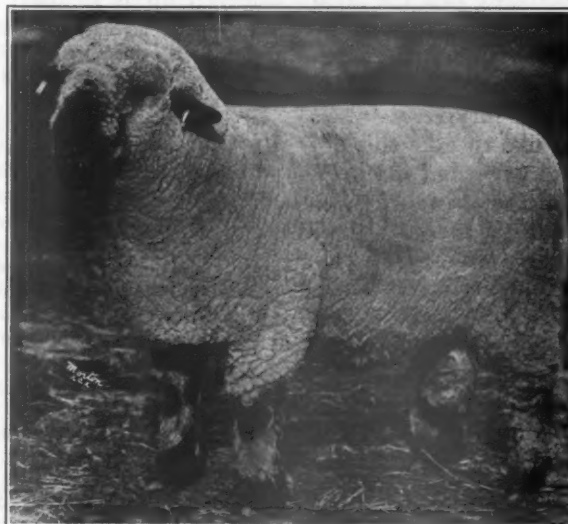
High awards in the Hampshire section were taken by Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming; Leslie Densley of Ovid, Idaho; Andrus Bros., Kamas, Utah; the Utah Agricultural College, and Harry Crandall of Cass City, Michigan. Densley's ram lamb was selected as champion ram of this section and first places were made by his pens of lambs and third by his ewe lamb. Moncreiffe had first places in the aged and yearling ram classes, yearling ewe and ewe lamb classes and on his flock, and won the championship award for the best ewe. Second places were also made by Moncreiffe entries in the aged and yearling ewe classes; thirds in the two

pens of lambs. First on aged ewe went to Crandall and third on yearling ram. Andrus Bros. had second on aged and yearling rams and third

on flock; the Utah Agricultural College won second and third places on ram lambs, seconds on both pens of four lambs, and flock; second place on ewe lamb and third on aged ewe went to Sidney Densley of Ovid, Idaho.



Champion Rambouillet Ram at the Ogden Live Stock Show, a two-year-old, bred and shown by John K. Madsen of Mt. Pleasant, Utah. This ram took first place as a lamb in the Ogden Show two years ago, and was first and champion as a yearling in 1934.



Champion Hampshire Ram at the Ogden Live Stock Show, owned and exhibited by Leslie Densley of Ovid, Idaho. This ram, eleven months' old, was bred by Jess Loader of Wendell, Idaho, for many years shepherd of the famous Thousand Springs flock.

# Common Problems of Wool Manufacturers and Growers

Address of Arthur Besse, President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Before the Wool Growers' Convention in Phoenix, Arizona, on January 30, 1935

IN the past there has been a considerable amount of talk about cooperation between the National Wool Growers Association and the wool textile industry. At times this cooperation has been somewhat academic. Although there has been ample evidence of willingness to cooperate there has been little opportunity except in one particular field actually to pull together as respects matters of mutual concern, but it is becoming apparent in increasing measure that there are many fields of endeavor where our interests are identical. I believe I can say confidently that on the question of tariff the two groups see eye to eye. You realize fully that our industry is the only customer for American grown wool. You cannot compete in the world markets abroad. We, on our part, appreciate the vital necessity of maintaining a domestic wool supply and are committed to a policy of demanding that the tariff program of this country give a degree of protection sufficient to enable the domestic wool grower and the textile mill to survive.

I would also like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the valuable cooperation and assistance given by your Secretary, Mr. Marshall, when he appeared in Washington together with representatives of the wool trade and of the wool textile industry in opposition to the proposal to place a processing tax on wool to compensate for the tax on cotton. With Mr. Marshall's assistance we were enabled to show that the spread between cotton and wool had increased rather than decreased since the imposition of the processing tax on cotton. I trust that the Washington authorities have been convinced of the danger of taking any action which will add to the cost

of wool products and result in a corresponding decrease in the use of wool.

But I am here today to talk of cooperation in the future rather than cooperation during the past. It is my purpose to speak specifically of two things—labeling legislation and wool promotion.

In the past the wool textile industry has vigorously opposed certain so-called "Truth-in-Fabric" bills which it regarded as detrimental and impractical. If, however, your association will sponsor a bill designed to protect the consumer in a practical fashion and to promote the use of wool as compared with cheaper and less satisfactory substitutes, you will find our industry giving its full support to your efforts.

We opposed former legislative bills on labeling of fabrics for many reasons. The principal ones may be summed up as follows:

1. Such legislation was particularly directed at fabrics, which intimated that misrepresentation was specially prevalent in the textile field. The facts indicated that this is not the case and accordingly we have felt that such provisions should be a part of a general labeling act and not directed against one class or limited to textiles alone.

2. We have felt that labeling should be permissive and not mandatory, and that restrictions on the use of the word "wool" should apply whenever it is used on a label, but if a manufacturer did not wish to label his merchandise he should not be compelled to do so. It requires a quite different form of effort to educate the public to demand a particular label so as to assure the maintenance of a certain standard. Obviously if a product is not up to such a standard the manufacturer must improve it to the label standard if the public is demanding the label. And the effectiveness is tremendously increased if the public can be made to insist on a certain standard rather than to provide merely for the establishment by law of arbitrary labels which may or may not mean anything to the public they are designed to protect.

3. The third objection to previous bills arose from the fact that the distinctions provided for could not be checked in any way in the finished product which would have made enforcement virtually impossible.

The impossibility of determining compliance with the provisions of these bills would have placed the honest manufacturer at a disadvantage with his less scrupulous competitors who might be inclined to take a chance and misbrand merchandise secure in the knowledge that their action could not be detected.

4. The connotation of superior value given by these bills to virgin wool as such, regardless of the use to which it was to be put, was really misleading and would have been detrimental to the best interests of the industry. It is uneconomic as well as impractical to try to legislate reclaimed material out of existence. Such material is bound to be used one way or another and if regulations prevented its use as "wool" another name might be coined which would even improve its position in the trade. The synthetic fiber manufacturers, denied the right to use the word "silk" or any combination thereof, coined the term "rayon" which today has a much greater advertising value than "near silk," "artificial silk" or any such designation could have achieved.

This whole labeling problem must be looked at in a practical manner and approached from the standpoint of public protection. If the public are not interested in what kind of material the soles of their shoes contain it is hardly worth while to label them. But it is important to make sure that if a manufacturer wants to label the soles he must tell the truth about them so that those who want impregnated felt won't get composition, and those who want leather won't get some substitute. From the standpoint of the tanner, however, the important thing is not to have all soles stamped with an identifying legend; it is to educate the public to demand leather.

In our industry regulations respecting one type of product are already in force and have worked very well indeed. I refer to the



labeling of "all wool" and "part wool" blankets. The regulations do not provide that blankets have to be labeled. You can just call them "blankets" if you want to. But if you use the word "wool" in any form you are obligated to observe the regulations laid down. No blanket may be labeled "all wool" unless it contains 98 per cent of wool by weight. Blankets containing more than 25 per cent but less than 98 per cent of wool by weight (if the term "wool" is used) must be labeled with a guaranteed minimum wool content in percentage. Blankets containing more than 5 per cent but less than 25 per cent of wool by weight may be labeled "part wool—not less than 5 per cent wool." The restrictions, while not necessitating labels, do provide that no misrepresentation can be practiced if the word "wool" is employed.

Similar, though somewhat more elaborate, provisions have been adopted in the case of camel's hair fabrics, and we anticipate that we may secure early official confirmation and authority for these standards.

Recently retailers have asked for definitions of these terms—"100 per cent wool"; "all wool"; "wool"; "part wool." To reply may seem simple but it is not so. Does "100 per cent wool" mean the same as "all wool," or is there some difference? Does "wool" mean "all wool" or does it mean "largely wool," and, if the latter, how much? We are working diligently on this problem and I believe we shall reach an agreement shortly as to proper nomenclature. Standards can then be set up to assure that all labels properly describe the goods to which they are attached.

We are ready to appoint a joint committee to work on a new labeling bill with you if you so desire, and if an act can be drawn along the lines suggested we are prepared to support it.

I would like to recapitulate by stating what, in my opinion, should

be the basic principles of a labeling bill.

1. Make labeling permissive but provide heavy penalties for misrepresentation in cases where labels are employed. If a seller wants the benefit of a label he should be compelled to observe rigid requirements as to veracity.

2. Recognize that there is a big market for products made partly of wool and partly of cotton, rayon and other fibers, and not attempt to draft legislation which will discriminate against such products, but provide that the extent of the wool content may not be exaggerated by incorrect or misleading reference.

3. Establish a standard of nomenclature for textile products when wool is used in combination with other fibers in order that references to such products may clearly indicate the percentage of wool utilized. My own personal idea of this is as follows:

- A. "100 per cent wool" and "all wool" to be synonymous terms and used only when nothing but wool is used, subject to a 2% tolerance for possible foreign matter.

- B. "Wool" to mean what is sometimes referred to at present as "commercially all wool," that is 95 per cent of wool by weight.

- C. Prohibit the use of the word "wool" in connection with fabrics containing less than 95 per cent of wool by weight unless there is stated on the label or in the reference a guaranteed minimum percentage of wool—such as "not less than 75 per cent of wool by weight."

The benefits which such a standardization of terms will produce should be considerable. There is today much merchandise masquerading as wool in retail stores where the wool content is so small as to be almost negligible. Some of these goods will most certainly continue to be sold but the public is entitled to know what they are getting—and when they do know, I believe they will demand merchandise of better value.

Beyond that we suggest that if such a bill can be agreed upon, our industry by code amendment can provide for the stamping of piece goods tickets so that garment manufacturers and others will have full information as to the wool content of fabrics and can comply fully with all requirements of an "honest labeling" act. Both of our associations are interested primarily in selling a greater volume of merchandise. We must accomplish two things. First, make the public want wool and second, make sure that there

can be no misrepresentation of goods so that the public may actually get what it is educated to demand.

It has been assumed in the past that the superior qualities of wool products were self-evident and little or no effort has been expended in an attempt to bring home to the public the fact that wool is a superior fiber as well as being more expensive than most of the other fibers with which it must compete for its share of the consumer's dollar. It is quite clear that there is no point in worrying about a wool label if by the time the label is standardized the consuming public has decided that they can get along without wool anyway.

The extent to which the per capita consumption of wool has declined in this country is not generally realized. The record is nothing short of astounding, and should cause the gravest concern to anyone who is dependent for his livelihood on wool and wool products. In 1910 the average adult in the United States consumed the equivalent of eight yards of wool cloth. In 1920 this had dropped to six yards, and in 1930 to four yards. I venture to say that very few of you gentlemen have realized that the average annual consumption per person in 1930 was only half what it was in 1910.

Changes in living conditions and fashion have accounted for a considerable decrease in wool consumption, but changes in fashion are not haphazard. They are dictated by someone who has a new product to sell or by someone who is willing to spend some money to secure the acceptance of more of his present product. Not everyone who tries to influence style trends is successful, but certainly those who don't even try cannot be expected to exert any influence whatever. It is not reasonable to expect that any effort can induce women to return to the stout serge bathing suits with bloomers and skirts reaching well below the knee, but efforts can be made to see that the bathing suits that are worn, abbreviated though they may

be, are made of wool. By intelligent effort it is also possible to develop new uses for wool to compensate for decreased consumption in certain directions.

There are substitutes—some good, some bad and some indifferent—for nearly every wool product sold. Those who make these competing products are spending money, time and effort to convince the public that they no longer need wool. We in the wool industry are doing nothing to counteract the efforts being put forth by these competitors; we expect our products to sell themselves. Both the wool grower and manufacturer are a long way from the ultimate consumer, although the grower is naturally several steps further removed than our weaving mills. I believe that if we are to arrest the decline in wool consumption we must do something to get the story of wool to the consumer and to point out to the consumer the countless ways in which wool products are superior. We have stood still for a long time; it is, in my judgment, high time that the wool industry started a real effort to secure a larger share of the consumer's dollar.

I am not going into a detailed discussion of present plans for a wool promotional campaign; other speakers have prepared a carefully-thought-out presentation to show first why there is a need for promotion, and second, what can be reasonably accomplished by a sincere effort, and third, how it is proposed that a promotion bureau shall be organized and operated.

The National Wool Trade has already gone on record as prepared to back the project and have given concrete assurance that they will contribute not only their full quota of funds to this effort, but will give generously of their time and effort in an endeavor to improve the present situation. It has not been possible to contact all the textile manufacturers in the short period between the time the report of the joint committee was finished and the time I had to leave to come to

Arizona, but enough of the manufacturers have pledged their support so we know that the program is going forward and is going to be supported generally by our industry. We are behind the wool promotion plan which is being presented for your consideration, and we want you to get behind it, too. The plan is not a grandiose scheme for accomplishing the impossible; it is a practical, workable method of organizing to promote the wider use of wool and wool products. The plan is simple and the expense involved is moderate. We propose to ask all factors involved to contribute their share and for this reason the share of any single individual or firm will be relatively small. The textile manufacturers will carry the largest part of the burden, the wool dealers are contributing generously and we hope that your members will welcome an opportunity to share in the cost of this work.

I cannot exaggerate the importance of wool promotion to the grower, the dealer or the wool textile manufacturer. A considerable effort is needed to arrest the decline in the consumption of wool; an even greater effort is needed to increase the use of wool and push the curve of consumption upward. We are losing ground every day that we fail to act. Unless we take energetic action we shall find the industry contracting from year to year and continually in a critical condition because the number of sheep and the number of looms and spindles will continue to be greater than is required to supply the demand. Attempts to curtail the supply seem to have come to grief in other industries. Instead of trying to decrease the supply let us work to increase the demand; instead of killing the sheep let us try to persuade people to use more wool. I cannot help but believe that the members of the National Wool Growers Association agree with me that the attempt should be made, and I know we can count on you to do your part.

## British Fat Sheep at the Smithfield Show

REPORTS of the Smithfield Show held in December carry some facts of interest to American lamb raisers. Smithfield has for years been the high court of awards in fat stock of all classes and all breeds. Its carcass contests and awards have been large factors in molding the types of British meat animals.

Both wethers and ewes are shown in the fat classes. Prizes for single animals are offered only in the carcass classes. Only two classes are shown in each breed of live sheep, one for three wether lambs, and one for three ewe lambs. This is the arrangement for Hampshires, Suffolks, Shropshires, and Oxfords. Southdowns show yearling wethers. Winners of all breeds come together for the championship and reserve.

At the last show this award went to a pen of three purebred Hampshires shown by E. Clifton-Brown. The pen weighed 568 pounds, and the second pen of Hampshire wether lambs, 501 pounds. Plainly the British trade takes larger and fatter carcasses than are acceptable in the United States. Clifton-Brown also was first and second in the class for pens of three ewes which weighed 563 and 566 pounds per pen. The top pen of ewe lambs were reserve champions after the same exhibitor's pen of wethers in the inter-breed show.

The winning Hampshires were not sold in the auction. Another pen of three ewe lambs, weighing 498 pounds, brought \$22.70 per head; and a 558-pound pen of Suffolks, \$25 per head.

Southdowns were prominent in the carcass show and furnished the champion which had a live weight of 85 pounds and a carcass weight of 47 pounds, which brought 59 cents per pound.

In the section for 70-pound carcasses, Suffolks took the first five places, the live weight of the winner being 139 pounds, and the 79-pound carcass brought 22.5 cents.

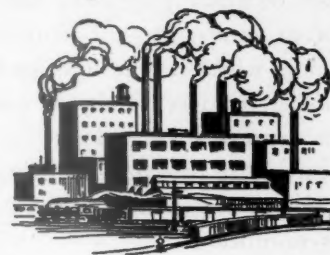
# The National Wool Marketing Corporation

## News Bulletin



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GROWER OWNED AND OPERATED



THE wool turnover in January was well below that of December, yet the smaller demand had no influence on prices. Fine greasy combing wools were in continuous call, but woolen wools led in point of comparative activity. Near the end of the month the receiving and shipping of wool were greatly hampered by an unusual blizzard and a near-record snowfall. Dealers are now all alert for first-hand information from the several growers' conventions and are wondering what, if any, change may be made to further more satisfactory adjustment of the government marketing plan to the wool trade as a whole. Favorable developments in the manufacturing field are hoped for and during this waiting the wool trade is adjusting itself mentally to the prospect of another clip coming into the market in a few weeks' time.

A decided increase in the consumption of domestic raw material, at a price yet to be determined, and no importing of foreign wool in volume and price likely to restrict the movement of the domestic supply into consumption at fair prices, seem the outlook for 1935. The wool structure is now regarded as in the best shape for a long time. The sharply divided price situation between free and controlled wools has almost disappeared and a return to normal marketing relations is near to hand. It seems morally certain that had there been no government merchandising plan operative in 1934 domestic prices would have been forced to a much lower level than seen at this time. The Territory wool group is only 15 per cent below the average price of the first quarter of 1934, while the Colonial markets, as indicated by the Bradford 64s top, a reliable barometer, have suffered a decline of 40 per cent.

Consumption of wool in the United States in 1934 fell off so severely, amounting only to 65 per cent of the average annual consumption of the preceding five years, as to occasion surprise that prices of the western wools kept so firm, particularly as they were subject to keen competition for the greater part of the year from fleece wools outside the government merchandising plan.

Consumption of domestic wool in 1934 was approximately 280,000,000 grease pounds as compared with 488,500,000 pounds in 1933. The use of domestic wool might have fallen even lower had not manufacturers shown an emphatic lack of interest in fine foreign wools. Total import of foreign combing and clothing wools for 1934 was only 17,199,000 pounds as against 50,853,000 pounds in 1933, a decrease of 62 per cent.

The year 1934 brought disappointment not only to wool growers but to wool manufacturers whose operations, in general, were quite unprofitable. The main cause of the unsatisfactory mill situation had little if anything to do with the price of wool. The industry for years has been over-machined in relation to the consuming capacity of the general public.

"The industry cannot show satisfactory results until demand is stimulated or until the severity of competition forces a certain percentage of the mills to close and so reduce present excess of manufacturing equipment. Not only was 1934 not profitable in itself, but its losses probably wiped out what profit had accrued in 1933," declared the President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

Current mill reports indicate a sustained operation of machinery and expectations of at least two months more at prevailing rate of activity. Men's wear lines have not picked up much of a broad re-order business. Demand in the women's division has brought about increased activity both in woolens and worsteds though in the matter of price the woolens appear to be in the lead. Although the mills are running actively, no immediate profitable production seems in sight. The industry is facing operations at a loss for many weeks because of the keen anxiety for business at the start of the season in 1935 spring goods for men's wear which led to extremely low pricing of these fabrics as related to production costs.

Some dealers suspect that an easier trend is on the point of developing in domestic wool, but this is mostly



individual opinion and not entertained by the larger houses in the wool trade. When the greasy wool market becomes very dull, the thought of lower prices often enters into the situation. There seems nothing upon which to ground such sentiment especially as holders of free wools are not showing any disposition to depress prices. There are no influences operating actively at this time to bring about any alterations in value or any change in the volume of demand for mill consumption.

Buying in January was not up to expectations entertained in the closing weeks of the year and while manufacturers and topmakers continue to show interest in the raw material—particularly the topmakers who are hard pressed to meet specifications arriving freely—the actual turnover of wool is comparatively small. However, mill consumption is still running ahead of purchasing for replenishment and it is expected that mill buying that must be done in order to meet actual needs will make a big hole in the unsold stocks of domestic wool before the new clip comes off in volume.

The attitude of manufacturers is now well defined. It seems quite obvious that they will buy wool as they need it and that as long as the demand for fabrics keeps up, the short supplies of raw material in their possession will compel them to purchase wool regularly. There is, however, little indication of any purchasing in advance of prospective needs. Nothing is occurring to indicate any basic change in prices. Topmakers are looking around as usual for suitable wool at the lowest price possible, but find the field quite circumscribed so far as Territory and similar wools are concerned.

A rather noticeable feature of the market is that the high priced wools, such as original bags of the Montana type and graded strictly fine wools, are neglected. A similar apathy is noticeable in the Territory and fleece wools grading around quarterblood. Demand from topmakers, mostly for fine wool, is for original bag wools of the Colorado and New Mexico type at from 63 to 65 cents and at from 60 to 62 cents for the defective wool. There is also some purchasing of California and Texas wools. The scoured wool market shows more action, particularly in the medium grades of pulled wool, the choice white B selling from 58 to 60 cents, down to 50 cents for less desirable wool. Supplies of Texas and New Mexico scoureds are in moderate compass but without much expansion in demand. The fleece wool group is not meeting much encouragement from buyers even though holders of these wools seem in a position to offer concessions.

Consumption for several weeks past has been quite obviously larger than replenishment by purchases

which, consequently, may be expected to continue indefinitely unless something unforeseen should occur. At time of writing the general situation, encountering a new measure of uncertainty caused by doubt as to what may be the action of the Supreme Court on the gold policy of the Administration, is not considered as favorable to purchasing of commodities much in advance of their movement into actual consumption. Wool dealers, nevertheless, regard their market as somewhat of a law unto itself and in a comparatively sound position. The fact that the use of wool in 1934 fell so far below anything like a normal consumption is regarded as a good reason for believing that wool consumption this year will rise at least to the average consumption of the preceding five years and that, consequently, the somewhat large carryover will be taken care of adequately. Due consideration is also given to the high probability that this year's domestic clip, as an aftermath of the drouth condition of last year, will be the smallest for a long period.

Following a strong opening in 1934 domestic wool prices turned downward, the year closing at the low; but the average price of the Territory group for 1934 actually made a gain of about 13 cents per clean pound as compared with 1933. The average selling price on the Montana and similar graded Territory group, comprising the six grades, clean basis, Boston rates, is shown herewith:

First quarter 1934	79.2	cents
Second quarter 1934	76.2	"
Third quarter 1934	70.6	"
Fourth quarter 1934	67.6	"
January 1935	67.3	"

Successful foreign wool markets in January had the effect of annulling the fear experienced near the close of 1934 that domestic wool prices might be affected detrimentally. Heavy sales throughout the first series of London wool auctions indicated very clearly the large demand existing abroad for spot wool. The continental nations were very generous buyers throughout the series and the appearance of Russia as a purchaser of fine scoured wools was an event of unusual importance. The sales throughout were very generally in the sellers' favor and the market closed with a firm tone. The Australian markets also made good clearances, England, Japan and the Continent operating quite freely. In New Zealand the good wools kept firm, although the faulty wools favored the buyers slightly. In general, the wools sold in London were approximately 5 per cent higher than the Colonial prices. The Argentine market is quiet and strong particularly in lamb's wool. Sales of Montevideo new clip wools in Liverpool near the end of the month brought prices approximately to those named on similar wools in bond Boston.

# The State Conventions

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ANNUAL conventions were held between January 10th and 25th by the state associations of Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Utah. Space in this issue of the National Wool Grower prohibits such detailed reports of the programs and resolutions adopted in the various states as is desirable.

Favorable weather greeted the meetings in all of the states except Montana where a two-day spell of cold weather and snow immediately before the convention prevented many sheepmen from attending. In all cases the interest was unusually good, and the organizations were shown to be in a healthy condition. Wool growers generally are coming to a better appreciation of the work done in their interest by their state and national organizations, though lack of finances and personal equipment still prevents many of the states from making such an active campaign for membership as would seem likely to be productive of real results.

Two-day programs were provided in all cases. The President and Secretary of the National Association were scheduled at all of the conventions. President Ellenwood spoke very forcefully in the meetings at Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Following the Washington convention, however, a heavy cold compelled him to return to his home until time to start for the national convention at Phoenix. The Secretary addressed the Montana and Utah conventions in his stead. There was the usual representation of stockyards, packers and railroad interests, though somewhat smaller numbers of commission men than is customary.

At all of the conventions there was keen anxiety for more definite information about the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act, and also in respect to the future policy of the Forest Service in the renewal of grazing permits. Growers also were very anxious to get a survey of the wool market situation and prospects. At several meetings, Colonel Harry Embach of the National Wool Marketing Corporation spoke on this topic and indicated there was nothing in the present wool

situation to suggest lower prices for the 1935 clip than those now obtaining at the markets. The weight of the carryover of shorn wool, Colonel Embach said, is not really excessive. In other recent years there have been lighter carryovers of grease wool, but in those cases there was a larger supply of wool in the hands of the mills and in the various processes of manufacture. A normal active goods trade would, he said, give stability to the coming season and advancing prices abroad, which are not improbable, would also mean improvement in the market situation.

On the matter of the Taylor Act administration nothing more definite developed than had taken place in previous state meetings. Director Carpenter was not present at any of the state conventions, and while representatives were on hand in some of the states they continued to report that the general plan of administration was yet awaiting the completion of organizing districts and appointment of the administrative staff. The forest grazing matters were handled in each case by local or district officials who presented the situation in regard to forest range deterioration and demands for permits from those not now holding them. In this case also, it is the official word that no general plan of action has been decided upon, although it was plainly intimated that material reductions in permits would be made both for distribution and range protection. The final and official statement on this matter was included in the paper sent to the national convention at Phoenix by Chief Forester Silcox, which paper is printed in this issue.

## The Idaho Convention

Boise, Idaho—January 10-12, 1935

FRANK S. GEDNEY, in characteristic fashion, started a good idea during his response to the address of welcome at Boise. In closing he handed to the Secretary a check for \$225 in payment of his company's dues in the state association for the year 1935.

The address of President D. Sid Smith was the most concise and complete analysis of general government affairs, particularly with regard to agriculture, that could possibly be presented. He laid chief emphasis upon the difficulties confronting Idaho stockmen through the proposed plan of the administration of the Taylor Act, and also drew attention to the injustice and economic injury that would result from the im-

minent reductions in numbers of stock now grazed by forest permittees whose holdings of commensurate property will be rendered practically of no value in proportion to reductions made.

Mr. Smith expressed a very practical idea which could well be recognized by all government agencies having to do with land use: "The right and opportunity to use grass has the same relationship to the livestock producer as the right and opportunity to use irrigation water has to the farmer and crop producer."

Secretary Claar's report showed an association income in 1934 of \$6748, of which \$5590 was paid as dues. There were expenditures of \$2200 for salaries, and \$1993 for Idaho's quota of the budget of the National Association.

Reporting as president of the State Sheep Commission and State Predatory Animal Board, J. L. Driscoll informed the convention that no scab had existed in Idaho for three years. Sixty-four thousand sheep were shipped in from 18 states last year, and upwards of 440 thousand were moved out. There was a total inspection by the board's inspectors of nearly two and one-half million head. On predatory animal work the board expended during the year a total of \$24,634 which is derived from a special tax collected by the state. A part of this money is used for the payment of bounties in cooperating with the counties.

Dean E. J. Iddings of the University of Idaho talked on recent phases of the work of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. John T. Caine gave a prepared address upon the outlook for the range livestock industry in which he foresaw materially higher prices for 1935 lambs. The address on transportation was delivered by H. J. Plumbhof, general manager of the Oregon Short-line Railroad. The forest grazing situation in Idaho was presented by C. N. Woods of the regional office at Ogden.

After three years' service, D. Sid

Smith declined reelection and T. C. Bacon of Twin Falls, Idaho, was named as president of the Idaho Association. He had previously served in that capacity from 1924 to 1928. At the banquet which followed the close of the convention, Dr. S. W. McClure, as speaker for the membership, presented Mr. and Mrs. Smith with a very handsome silver service.

On the question of administration of the Taylor Grazing Act, the convention asked as prerequisites of the administration:

(1) That permits be issued for use of grazing districts to land owners or corporations and associations who were using the public lands prior to 1934, and who are recognized as bona fide, established stockmen having a livestock set-up; (2) that the right to grazing permits shall be transferable either with livestock or real estate, and shall not be appurtenant to the land; (3) that the permittee shall not be required to produce more than a reasonable portion of his year's feed requirements; (4) that the same property may be used in qualifying for both public domain and forests.

Opposition was expressed to any federal policy of restocking ranges. It was claimed that ordinary economic developments would effect such readjustment in the numbers of livestock as may become necessary by reason of the drouth. The association also asked that ten-year forest grazing permits be renewed in 1935 and called attention to the fact that forest reductions would cause marketings to an extent injurious to livestock prices and also undermine the value of deeded lands now used in connection with forest permits.

Opposition was expressed to the existing tariff law under which the President is empowered to make reductions in import duties. In adopting the report of the committee on general operations, the convention endorsed a scale of 8 cents per head and board for shearing in 1935. Continuation of the 1934 assessment values for sheep was favored. The wool marketing committee's report called for a reduction in the charges for handling consigned wools and recommended the continuance of the Farm Credit Administration plan of marketing wool as operated

in 1933 and 1934. Another resolution from this committee called for the placing of individual houses handling either free wools or purchased clips under such government supervision or licensing as might be necessary to insure fair handling of consignments in the interests of the growers.

The lamb marketing committee report expressed opposition to federal legislation proposed for limiting marketing of livestock to recognized public markets. The committee also asked that commission charges be placed on a flat basis of not more than \$15 per double deck car, and that commission companies shall abide by official decisions and cease fighting with injunctions and other legal processes that prevent the effectiveness of rates found to be reasonable. Approval was expressed for the work of the Skagg's Safeway Stores in their 1933 lamb week campaign.

Objection was registered to amounts collected in 1934 at railroad feeding yards. It was voted that any legislation enacted for the governing of direct transportation should be "designed to preserve competition between two distinct types of transportation, and not with the view of freezing competition and checking trucking."

## The Oregon Meeting

Heppner, Oregon—January 14-15, 1935

UNUSUAL interest and activity characterized Oregon's twenty-eighth annual convention which was held at Heppner, January 14 and 15. Over 400 sheepmen from eastern and central Oregon were in attendance, which is the largest turnout for some years. The Secretary's report showed a paid-up membership of only 62, but with the revival of interest and the clarification of dues payments, the association seems assured of adequate support both in finances and association service by individual members.



President F. A. Phillips discussed wool marketing and the growth of West Coast lamb markets in his official address. He drew several lessons from the trip he made as a member of the Swift party which toured eastern markets last fall, closing with an emphatic appeal for stronger organization.

Other first-day addresses were delivered by B. E. Palmer of the State Relief Committee, who has been in charge of the water development project on Oregon ranges; W. E. Meyer, president of the Intermediate Credit Bank at Spokane, Washington, who spoke on credit matters and the work of the government loaning and discounting agencies; and Paul Carpenter who gave a very practical economic review of wool marketing methods.

In a very masterful address, Mac Hoke reviewed Oregon sheepmen's problems as arising from matters of taxation, use of government lands, transportation and agricultural adjustment. D. E. Richards of the livestock experiment station at Union opened the second day's program with a demonstration of types of sheep for profitable lamb and wool production.

Talks were also made by R. L. Clark on market affairs, and by Professor P. L. Brandt on land and grazing matters. The feature of the afternoon session was the address of the National President, F. A. Ellenwood. He was followed by V. O. McWhorter of Yakima, Washington, in a discussion of methods of management for maximum lamb crops.

Mr. Phillips nominated as his successor in the office of president, Mr. Garnett Barratt of Heppner, who was elected with a unanimous vote. Ernest Johnson of Wallowa was made first vice president; Mac Hoke of Pendleton, second; John V. Withers of Paisley, third; and David T. Jones of Sontex, fourth. Mr. Holt continues as secretary.

The convention's resolutions included a request for reseeding and improvement of marginal lands to be taken by federal agencies for

return to grazing use. Endorsement was also given to the adoption of government standards in the grading of meats. The continuation of the Farm Credit Administration wool plan with a reduction of the two-cent charge was called for.

## Utah's Annual Convention

Salt Lake City, Utah—  
January 24-25, 1935

THE roof garden of the Hotel Utah was filled to overflowing at each meeting of the Utah State Wool Growers' convention.

The convention was held January 24th and 25th. President Jorgensen's annual address and the report of Secretary Hooper were given on the morning of the first day. P. O. Wilson, manager of the National Live Stock Marketing Association, also gave a talk on livestock marketing at that session.

In the afternoon, George E. Collard, manager of the Utah Production Credit Association and a former president of the Utah State Wool Growers Association, spoke on production credit financing.

Following Mr. Collard, R. C. Pollock, manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board in Chicago, told of the work done by that association in advertising lamb. He commended the Utah people for the successful Lamb Week campaigns they have carried on annually for the last three years, and spoke highly of the cooperation of the various stores, the Utah Power and Light Company, the Chamber of Commerce, the Cudahy Packing Company and others. Mr. Pollock spoke briefly of the various mediums through which the Board's advertising of meat is done, such as newspapers, the radio, packers, chambers of commerce, extension service, universities, railroads, etc.

President Ellenwood of the National Association was to have addressed the afternoon session on Thursday, but was prevented from attending the convention on account

of a very severe cold. The National Secretary, F. R. Marshall, spoke of the activities of the National Association during 1934.

On Friday morning the first speaker was Carl Mattson, forest supervisor at Richfield, Utah. He spoke of the problems of the Forest Service in Utah as they affected livestock.

The wool marketing situation was discussed by the president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, Charles Redd. D. E. Judd, secretary-treasurer of the corporation, spoke on wool marketing from the financial standpoint.

A talk on forest permits was given by Sylvester Broadbent of Salt Lake City.

In the afternoon, H. C. Jessen, chief engineer of the F. E. R. A. at Salt Lake City, gave some interesting information on well drilling.

Following committee reports, elections were held and S. M. Jorgensen, W. D. Candland, and James A. Hooper, were reelected as president, vice president, and secretary, respectively.

The Utah Association went on record as favoring an amendment to the Taylor Grazing Act to make it inclusive of all the public domain. It was also contended in the committee report as adopted that where there was any doubt as to the proper interpretation of the bill in connection with the issuance of permits, the established users should be given the benefit of the doubt, and that no necessity existed for divided permittees into classes.

An urgent request was made that term permits on the national forests be "granted for not less than a ten-year period without reduction." Where range rehabilitation is necessary, it was asked that term permits "be issued for the full number and that such temporary reduction as may be necessary be worked out from year to year without any stated reduction in the permanent permit."

The association opposed the enactment into the law of any bill which would have the effect of repealing

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# With the Women's Auxiliaries

## The Annual Convention of the National Auxiliary

THE sixth annual convention of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association was held at Phoenix, Arizona, January 29 to 31, 1935, with Mrs. T. J. Hudspeth in charge of general arrangements.

The evening preceding the opening of the convention, an informal reception was held at the Adams Hotel for the visiting ladies.

The opening session was held jointly with the men at the Hotel Westward Ho. Mrs. S. O. Stewart, president of the National Auxiliary, represented the auxiliary and pledged its support to the wool industry.

The afternoon was spent in a drive to the most picturesque places in Salt River Valley. In the evening the ladies were guests of the Fox Theatre, which added variety to the convention entertainment and was enjoyed by all who attended.

The second morning the regular business session was held with Mrs. Stewart presiding. Musical numbers were given by Helen Fenner Miller and Mrs. T. J. Hudspeth, a past president of the auxiliary, who sang "The Sheep and the Shepherd." Mrs. Jerrie W. Lee was the accompanist. A memorial tribute to Mrs. A. A. Johns was given. It was recalled that Mrs. Johns was one of the Arizona women who aided in the organization of the auxiliary in Phoenix six years ago.

The President's greetings and committee reports were given during the remainder of the morning session.

At 1:30 P. M. a barbecue luncheon was arranged for both men and women of the convention, this being held at the Tovrea Packing Plant. Lamb was featured.

The closing business session was held in the dining room of the

Adams Hotel at 10 A. M., January 31. This session was given to entertainment in musical readings, unfinished business and election of officers. The newly elected officers are: President, Mrs. J. R. Eliason, Salt Lake City, Utah; first vice president, Mrs. Herman Oliver, John Day, Oregon; second vice president, Mrs. Leon Contor, Idaho Falls,

Idaho; secretary, Mrs. Parley A. Dansie, Salt Lake City, Utah; treasurer, Mrs. David Smith.

The social climax to the convention for the auxiliary was the luncheon at the Arizona Club at 1:30 P. M. on the 31st. Mrs. Robert Lockett, junior chairman for the luncheon and entertainment, was assisted by Mrs. Jerrie W. Lee, Mrs. Jack Duerson, and Mrs. Eugene Campbell.

## Arizona Auxiliary Reorganized

THE Arizona State Auxiliary was reorganized during the sessions of the annual convention of the National at Phoenix and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. R. Duerson, Flagstaff; first vice president, Mrs. Gene Campbell, Phoenix; second vice president, Mrs. Dannie Campbell, Phoenix; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Robert Lockett, Phoenix; historian, Mrs. T. J. Hudspeth, Seligman.

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

MRS. PARLEY A. DANSIE, *Utah, Chairman*

A NATION-WIDE movement has been started to convince the fashion-wise women of America that American woolen fabrics are being designed and made equal to the artistry and delight found in imported stuffs.

Some of America's most noted designers specialize in woolen fabrics, because they feel that the style, richness, and beautiful draping qualities of wool, as well as its durability, result in an eventual economy to the wearer that cannot be equaled by any other fabric.

Women can dress more smartly and economically in wool than anything else.

Most women are totally unaware of the beautiful soft, sheer, light-

## PRESIDENT STEWART'S MESSAGE TO THE NATIONAL AUXILIARY

WE should have a definite aim and persist and persevere in the accomplishment of that aim. We must have an active, powerful, persistent persevering faith in God, life, and ourselves. We must learn to cooperate in all ways with an abiding confidence; to know that though the majority rule, the minority have rights; to be constantly vigilant. We must be keenly alive and awake, careful always to do the necessary things, but avoid the inconsequential. When we give loyalty, steadfast appreciation, and cooperation we will be serving with an efficiency that makes for growth and progress. Remember a body without a head cannot function but neither can a head function without a body.

There is an old, old story—one that has come down through Chinese history for 3000 years. Two frogs fell into a jar of cream. One immediately gave up, fell to the bottom, and drowned. The other paddled around until little lumps of butter were formed. Gradually with his continuous paddling a large lump of butter was formed and Mr. Frog had a solid foundation upon which to stand and help him out of his hole. Now this frog represents the optimist which we might do well to emulate. If in this auxiliary we unite and paddle in the same direction we will build well—we will build an organization that will stand for true friendship, good will, and accomplish our very definite purpose.

Grace T. Stewart.

Material for this page should be sent to Mrs. Ella I. Livingston, National Press Correspondent, 241 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

weight wool fabrics now available at extremely reasonable prices.

Tweed is being used extensively in suits and coats for sports wear, while velour, a woolen fabric having a short, thick woolen nap, is best for chic suits, coats and dresses. In heavier weights velour makes up into exquisite draperies and upholstery.

It is the main object of the Educational Department to convince every wool grower's wife and daughter to be an ambassador for the greater use of wool, by using more herself, especially in wearing apparel and home furnishings. And Dame Fashion is assisting greatly by her clever designing in every type of wearing apparel for men, women and children, and in practically everything in the home from wall draperies and living room suites to various ornaments of all descriptions, both practical and beautiful.

Be original and design something yourself and tell the Educational Department about it, that we may let others know. Sometimes the greatest successes have been achieved from some clever, but practical idea. It is our duty to inspire the buying public to use more wool in one way or another, and we can conscientiously do so, knowing its superior qualities.

Statistics prove that if carpet wool is excluded (it being the poorest and cheapest class of wool), the American sheepman has been producing nearly four fifths of the improved wool that is being used in the United States.

By individual and cooperative endeavor, we can greatly promote and increase the consumption of wool.

How much are you using to help?

## Chapter Activities

OWING to the amount of material dealing with the annual meeting of the National Auxiliary this month, it has been necessary to hold over until next month's issue the reports of local auxiliary affairs.

## Some Objectives of the National Auxiliary

Address Delivered by Mrs. S. O. Stewart, President of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, at the Opening Session of the 70th Annual Convention

THE women as well as the men of our industry have been troubled about many things. Some are active in the business, others have families of growing children, and many share with their husbands the burdens of financial responsibilities. These women are particularly gifted to lead a good fight, to influence many times their number. What a power we could be if we fully understood the issues before us. So let us in the various auxiliaries to wool growers, aim, and hold to that aim this coming year, to study to prepare ourselves in regard to the problems of our industry. Let us study to understand the great constructive program, as set up by Congress and the President, in its relationship to each one of us. We can follow the call of the Pioneer Spirit in which American womanhood played its equal part with men.

And with the home as a basis, we can become a functioning influence in our community, in our state, and in our nation. "Those who would live in a better world must help build it . . . to do so we must be informed." To have a better industry we must help build or rebuild it.

The number of auxiliary members is very small in comparison with the probable number of women who depend upon the sheep-raising industry for a living. In "these hard times" it is an easy way of thinking, to presume it an economy to not become a member, or if a member to drop your membership. Never was there a time when we needed each other more, needed the encouragement and diversion that a getting together at auxiliary meetings will give us.

I believe the estimated number of women receiving a livelihood from this industry is between two and two and a half million; if we might have one tenth that number

as members, think of the invaluable service we could render through home economics education. Through our auxiliary organizations we can, by our lamb and textile demonstrations, give practical information that will help maintain the best possible standard of living through the wisest management of reduced incomes. Women everywhere are determined that the depression shall not interfere with the well-being of their families. Nine tenths of the buying is done by women and it is their task to make one dollar do the work of many. The discriminating buyer will learn that it is an economy to know her meats . . . to select her own; that meat that has ripened in the cooler for at least ten days is more palatable; that there is no reason to regard the large cuts with suspicion—the smaller cuts may have come from a bum lamb. The break-joint test is a fairly accurate measure of the age of the carcass. The older sheep will not break like a lamb. The color of the meat should be a deep red or lighter, but never dark. The fat should be white and clear.

Feeding a family is the greatest business in the world. Meat is a staple food around which housewives or those managing public dining rooms build their menus. Also meat makes one of the best fillings for sandwiches to be put in school lunches. It is appetizing and furnishes protein so essential to the growing child. We have a share in feeding and clothing a nation and by teaching the worth and value of these products we are doing something worth while.

We do know the sheep-raising industry prospered when Fashion's bugle trumpeted "Sheerwoolens head the fashion parade." Fortunes rise and crumble at Fashion's com-

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# Present Status and Tendencies in the Wool Industry

An Address Delivered By E. S. Haskell, General Crops Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Before the Seventieth Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association

It has been my privilege during the past year to work rather closely with your Wool Trade Code Committee in an effort to develop and secure the adoption of a set of fair trade practices for the Wool Trade Code. Other committees of wool growers, too, have come to Washington to consult with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the purpose of exploring the possibilities of measures, (1) to meet the present rather acute situation facing wool growers, and (2) to provide a sound longer time program for the wool growing industry. \* \* \*

The measures discussed by these several committees have included suggested fair trade practice provisions for the Wool Trade Code, possible changes in the wool tariff, loans to wool growers on a higher basis than those now available through their usual lending agencies, and finally the possibilities of a marketing agreement.

It has become evident that no agreement is possible upon fair trade practice provisions for the Wool Trade Code, at least at the present time. Furthermore, even if obtainable, it is difficult to see how such provisions could adequately meet the major objectives which most of these committees have had in mind.

Most of the requests which have reached the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for loans on wool have asked that the loans be similar to those extended to corn and cotton. Such loans have been made by the Commodity Credit Corporation, which in fact is the only lending agency directly connected with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The loans made by the Commodity Credit Corporation have been non-recourse loans direct to individual producers. The definite policy of the Commodity Credit Corporation has been and is to make loans only on those commodities on which there is in effect a production adjustment program. The Commodity Credit Corporation was set up for the specific purpose of assisting in the carrying out of the production adjustment programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Therefore it is difficult to see how loans from this source could be extended to wool unless and until there has been developed and put into effect a production program for this commodity. While a production adjustment program is a prerequisite to loans from the Commodity Credit Corporation, it should be emphasized that the Administration would not likely look with favor upon any adjustment program

the primary purpose of which would be to enable the commodity in question to qualify for loans. The view is that any adjustment program should be economically sound and able to stand upon its own feet irrespective of loans.

The wool growers' committee most recently in Washington, aided by the sympathetic efforts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, initiated negotiations with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation looking to the possibility of loans to wool growers from that source. This matter is now before the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for consideration.

The various proposals for wool loans more liberal than those available through the customary channels have been put forward as measures to help meet the immediate situation facing wool growers. While no doubt important as a measure to keep prices to growers from being driven too low when the new clip comes on the market, especially in view of the present rather large carryover, loans by themselves do not provide the basis for any long time program.

(At this time Mr. Haskell dealt at length with statistics on wool consumption and production in recent years.)

\* \* \* The stocks of combing and clothing wools in the hands of dealers and manufacturers at the end of 1934 are reported by the Bureau of the Census to be 382,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent, slightly more than one fourth of which was in the hands of mills and approximately three fourths in the hands of dealers. These stocks are probably larger than those carried over during any of the previous recent years, though we cannot with any degree of accuracy compare the present stocks with those of the years 1929-31 since no stocks reports were issued during that four-year period. The 1934 stocks were approximately 23 per cent larger than those of 1929, and from 2 per cent to 20 per cent larger than corresponding stocks during the years 1924-28. However, the present stocks are actually smaller than those on hand at the close of the years prior to 1924 for which stocks reports are available, namely, since 1917. The 1934 stocks are actually less than half as large as the stocks at the close of 1918, if we include the government wool stocks then on hand. It is known in the trade that at the close of the 1933 season the wool stocks had been reduced to small proportion by the high level of mill activity and purchases at that time. The present rather large stocks are therefore accumulations

principally from the 1934 clip, and are the result of the light mill demand for wool since the 1934 clip came on the market. Mill activity, and hence sales of wool, improved considerably during November and December. It is the opinion in the trade that by this time the stocks of raw wools in the hands of mills, and the stocks of finished goods in all hands, have been reduced to such an extent that a more nearly normal demand for wool should develop from now on.

It is the weight of this relatively large carryover from the 1934 clip which it is feared will have a depressing effect upon wool prices in 1935 unless some effective market plan is adopted. It should be remembered, however, that the wool stocks were known to be quite low in 1933; that the present stocks represent only one season's accumulation and that a few months of active mill demand could reduce the supply to normal proportions. Much larger stocks of wool were carried during the post-war years through 1922.

The several committees of wool growers that have consulted with us have expressed a considerable interest in the possibility of a marketing agreement for wool as a longer time program. We have even been urged to prepare such a marketing agreement and present it to this convention for consideration. However, it has not been the policy of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to undertake to prepare the original draft of any marketing agreement. It has been the feeling that such programs should be initiated and at least the first draft developed by the industry itself, though we are glad to consult with and otherwise assist the producers when requested to do so. I shall therefore discuss only some of the more general phases of such an agreement without attempting to suggest the details that the agreement should contain.

The authority for marketing agreements is contained in Section 8, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Paragraph 2 provides that the Secretary shall have the power "after due notice and opportunity for hearing, to enter into marketing agreements with processors, producers, associations of producers, and others engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, in the current of or in competition with, or so as to burden, obstruct, or in any way affect interstate or foreign commerce. The making of any such agreement shall not be held to be in violation of any of the anti-trust

laws of the United States, and any such agreement shall be deemed to be lawful." Paragraph 3 authorizes the Secretary "to issue licenses permitting processors, associations of producers, and others to engage in the handling, in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or any competing commodity or product thereof." A marketing agreement therefore is a contract between the producers, the dealers or first processors, and the Secretary. Generally the licenses are substantially identical with the marketing agreement. Licenses are issued for the purpose of bringing any non-signing minority of the dealers or first processors within the scope of the marketing agreement. Licenses have been issued in connection with practically every marketing agreement which has gone into effect. There are a few instances of licenses being issued without the adoption of a marketing agreement. I do not know of any instance of a license being arbitrarily applied to the dealers of any commodity without the assent of a substantial proportion of the dealers affected.

There are numerous types of marketing agreements varying widely with the distribution of the production in the various commodities and the manners in which they are marketed. In general, the specialty products grown in rather restricted areas and marketed at some distance from the producing centers are particularly adapted to this type of marketing program. It is important that practically all of the commodity marketed commercially should pass through definite trade channels since it is through the first processors that the necessary control is exercised. Most marketing agreements aim to secure better prices to producers through the limitation or early control of the supplies which go to market. A few contain provisions for dealing with surpluses after they have left producers' hands when moving these surpluses from the usual trade channels and hence taking them out of competition with that portion of the supplies which it is deemed could be marketed at suitable prices to producers. Under some marketing agreements schedules of minimum prices to producers are established. A few marketing agreements have contained resale prices, but the Administration does not look with favor upon inclusion of resale prices in marketing agreements.

There have been no marketing agreements yet put into effect for a commodity grown over such widely scattered areas and involving so large a number of individual producers as is the case with wool. The wide distribution of the producing industry and the large number of growers involved undoubtedly constitute a very serious complication in connection with any marketing agreement program for wool. There are, however, under consideration marketing agreements for some other commodities which present these same complications to

a degree at least equal to that met with in the instance of wool.

Wool is grown in every state in the Union. In 19 states the production of shorn wool exceeds 5,000,000 pounds each. However, the 10 western states and Texas produce over 70 per cent of the entire clip and if we add in the range portions of Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas, we will find approximately three fourths of the wool production accounted for. According to the 1930 census 472,917 producers reported shorn wool. This is an exceedingly large number of producers to be dealt with under any marketing agreement. However, one fourth of the producers reporting sheared fewer than ten sheep each and these together produced only 1½ per cent of the total shorn wool. Another third of the producers sheared from 10 to 24 sheep each and accounted for but 6 per cent of the total wool. Another fifth of the growers sheared from 25 to 49 sheep each and accounted for 8 per cent of the total clip; while a still further tenth of all producers sheared 8.2 per cent of the whole production.

In order to simplify the problem of securing the assent of so large a number of wool producers to any marketing agreement program, it is possible that wool growers may desire to exempt the smallest producers from the terms of the agreement. This might particularly be the case should the Act be amended in such a manner as to require the signatures of two thirds or some other proportion of the producers. If, for example, those growers shearing fewer than 25 sheep each should be exempted, this would eliminate from the marketing agreement 58 per cent of the producers, but leave out only 7.5 per cent of the wool production. Exempting producers shearing fewer than 50 sheep each would eliminate nearly four fifths (79.2 per cent) of the growers and affect only 15.5 per cent of the total production; exempting producers shearing fewer than 100 sheep each would eliminate 91 per cent of the growers and omit 23.7 per cent of the wool. On the other side of the picture, the number of dealers who would probably be subject to a marketing agreement is not so large nor as diverse as is found with many other commodities. It is difficult to determine the number of wool dealers who might be affected by a marketing agreement. It is commonly stated in the trade and is probably true that 12 to 15 dealers handle about 85 per cent of the entire wool clip. The latest wool stocks report states that it includes reports from "277 dealers, commission houses and pullers." These reports were submitted by the Code Authority for the Wool Trade, which requires all members to report their stocks of wool, and the number may therefore be taken as a total of recognized dealers.

The wool stocks report also included reports from 15 top makers and 385 manufacturers. According to the wool consump-

tion reports there are 430 wool manufacturers in the country operating 517 mills.

A few of the top makers and manufacturers, of course, buy wool direct from producers and hence would presumably be subject to a license issued in connection with a marketing agreement for wool. In addition there is a large and undetermined number of small local buyers, many of them wool growers, who buy wool from producers. Generally, however, these small buyers purchase for the accounts of dealers or mills, usually with funds advanced by the latter. The primary purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, in the words of the Act, is to "reestablish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period." This is the definition of the so-called parity prices. The base period except in the instance of tobacco is from August, 1909-July, 1914. This base period is an unfavorable one for wool for the reason that the Tariff Act of 1913 placed wool on the free list; also it is contended that the anticipation on the part of the trade that wool would be placed on the free list served to depress wool prices prior to the passage of the 1913 Tariff Act. The average price received by wool growers during the five-year pre-war base period was 17.8 cents per pound. The average parity price for the year 1934 was 21.9 cents per pound and the average price received by producers was 22.2 cents. For the month of December, 1934, the parity price was 22.4 cents while the producers received an average of 18.5 cents. During the year 1930 the price of wool received by producers averaged 78.6 per cent of parity; in 1931 it averaged 62.9 per cent; in 1932 it averaged 47.3 per cent; in 1933 it averaged 95.8 per cent of parity; and in 1934 the average was 101.3 per cent. During the first six months of 1934 wool prices were well above parity, reaching a peak of 125.7 for the month of March after which the prices steadily declined to a low of 82.5 per cent for December. During the months from the early summer of 1933 until the early months of 1934 wool prices held considerably above parity. But with the exception of this short period of less than a year, wool prices, in spite of the unfavorable base period, have been below parity during all the depression years.

With wool prices now approximately 17.5 per cent below parity, there is some margin for a marketing agreement to improve prices to producers, even using the pre-war period as a base. But before an agreement could operate to increase wool growers' prices to a satisfactory level, it would be necessary that a different base period be designated by Congress. We are informed by some of the wool growers that it is their intention to ask Congress to name a different base period for this commodity.

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# Lamb Market Conditions and Prices



The grand champion carload of lambs at the Ogden Live Stock Show, exhibited by the University of Idaho and purchased by Merrion and Wilkins Commission Company at 32 cents a pound. The lambs weighed 82.4 pounds. From left to right: C. W. Hickman, head, Department of Animal Husbandry at the University of Idaho; Russ Wilkins of Merrion and Wilkins; G. D. Humphrey, Los Angeles, judge; and Stanley Brown, shepherd at the Idaho University.

## Chicago

**FEBRUARY** and March will develop a free movement of lambs from feed lot to market. Cost of gain at current feed prices is in excess of selling values and lamb feeders are not in the same advantageous position as cattlemen, with margins of \$5 to \$6.50 per hundred.

The market, both fat, and feeder, shows underlying strength. An apparent inconsistency is an out-of-line condition with respect to fair-fleshed and finished stock, between medium and choice grades, to use market vernacular. This may be remedied as the season works along, especially if a short end of the crop registers "choice." That low spot for the season has been passed is consensus of sheep house opinion, on both sides of the trade. Since the turn of the year, killers have played every trick in their kit to restrain a rising tendency and will continue that program, but unless they have access to an occasional excess package, the tide will run against them. An adverse wool market and low prices for the "drop" or what falls on the floor when a lamb is dressed, must be reckoned with. This puts an additional burden on the edible portion of the carcass.

During January the market was somewhat disorderly, for which occasional storms were largely responsible, the top swinging upward from \$9 to \$9.85; thence down to \$9 toward the close of the month. The focal point appears to be around \$9 per hundred, Chicago basis, or approximately the same as at the corresponding period of 1934 when the wool market was a healthy prop to prices on the hoof. Killers are exerting themselves to hold down carcass cost, which accounts for relatively high prices of second grade stock from a condition standpoint. Feeders are dodging an onerous board bill by shortening the route to the shambles, incidentally evading high cost of finish. This is reflected in current popularity of lambs weighing 100 to 105 pounds, which are eligible to top prices. The wool handicap is indicated by a spread of 75 cents to \$1 per hundred between fleece and shorn stock, which will have the logical effect of restraining shearing, at least until late in the season when flesh gains justify the operation.

In a general way the upper crust of the lamb crop realized \$9 to \$9.35 during January, packers paying up to \$9.65; city butchers to \$9.85 during the blizzard of the fourth

week. A sharp break ensued on which the top dropped to \$9 and the bulk sold in an \$8.50@9 range, with a sprinkling of short feds down to \$8. Shipping demand blew alternately hot and cold, exerting a decided influence on the evaluation process, which will continue during the rest of the season. Fat sheep were marked up to a \$4@5.25 basis, for which scarcity was solely responsible, ewes having been banished from feed lots by cost of gain.

As to what the market has in store during the ensuing 60 days, one guess is a good as another. A bullish element in the trade confidently predicts \$12 top lambs, basing it on \$13 top cattle and \$10 hogs, including the tax. No "inside stuff" is available; much will depend on the manner in which Colorado and Nebraska holdings are marketed, eastern demand at Chicago and Denver, and wool trade performance. Late in January Colorados began moving freely and will continue that gait. A significant fact is that killers are constantly buying for numbers; that every short run reveals dressed trade requirements and that both interior packers and operators on a restricted scale are scouring the hinterland for lambs. Taking \$9 as the pivotal point at Chicago, another dollar could be put on the live price if wool were set up to the 1934 basis. Late in January top cattle reached \$13.65 in Chicago; hogs had difficulty in holding the \$8 quotation which meant \$10.25 with the tax added. At that time \$9 was the practical stopping point on lambs, a condition suggestive of an out-of-line condition.

Supply estimates for the February to April period vary. Washington puts the aggregate decrease at 5 per cent, compared with the corresponding period of 1934; the Nebraska state report says 35 per cent decrease, or a total of 520,000 head against 760,000 a year ago. Private



estimates credit Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, and South Dakota with possessing 1,658,000 head on January 1, compared with 2,059,000 a year ago. Lambs in wheat fields in Kansas and Oklahoma cannot be intelligently guessed, but the deficiency compared with last year is around 400,000 head. Iowa is still in possession of many lambs, a large share of which will go to interior packers. Commercial feed lots adjacent to Chicago and Omaha are far short of their usual quota, but southern Wisconsin has been made a place of refuge for thousands of distressed lambs moved by carriers from western Iowa and Minnesota.

Spring lamb prospects are excellent. California reports the most promising outlook in several years; physical conditions in the Northwest show decided improvement; the Ohio Valley, mainly Kentucky and Tennessee, will have a full crop, but Missouri will be short. In the corn belt states the outlook is for more lambs than at any time during the past decade. The corn belt will put in a full limit acreage of corn and an enormous acreage of soy beans; with favorable physical conditions feeding lambs will be in demand next fall, as stock cattle prices are soaring.

J. E. Poole

## Omaha

**F**AT lambs suffered a relapse after scoring substantial gains in an auspicious beginning of the new year. Subsequent trade was erratic, and only a scant portion of the advance was retained, prices at the close being only slightly better than December's final levels. Values traveled an irregular course throughout the month. Upturns were but briefly sustained, being eliminated inevitably by offsetting declines. All this was in the face of the lightest receipts for any January since 1908, total arrivals for the month being only 115,163 compared with 169,122 in January of last year.

Early month trade had a strong

undertone which argued well for lamb feeders. A new high for the season of \$9.40 was attained, that level being reached a month earlier than in last year's winter feeding season. There was a feeling of optimism in the trade, even though feed costs, double or triple those of last year, cut down the margin of profit. At mid-month weakness developed, however, and trade was extremely bearish thence forward. Dressed markets sagged and the wool situation showed little sign of improvement. Even though supplies of slaughter lambs were scant, any approach at numbers was met by price breaks. Prices worked above and under the \$9 level sporadically, and at the finish fed woolskins bulked at \$8.50@8.75, with shippers paying the top. Shipper competition was a bolstering factor to the otherwise weak market, outside competition being attracted by the generally good quality and finish of the offerings. Shipments were well above those of a year ago.

Feeder demand also flopped late in the month. The boom by fat lambs earlier was reflected by a spectacular jump in feeder prices. Supply did not equal demand for a period, and the few available were taken eagerly. Weekly price advances ranged from 35@50 cents up to a dollar. Choice, fleshy kinds reached a high of \$8.65 and a good number of lambs went out at \$7.50@8.25. Pessimism prevailed later in the month, however, as the unfavorable fat market cooled the ardor of feeders, and movement of limited numbers was sluggish. Final sales were at \$7@7.50 mostly for weightier kinds, while lights ranged down to \$6 and below. Mixed fats and feeders carrying some flesh sold at \$8.50.

H. F. Lee.

## Kansas City

**T**HE January lamb market showed the highest prices of the winter season thus far and the highest since last June. At the high point quotations made an even dollar advance

over the December close and \$2.10 above the November close. December close was at \$8.35; after the second of January the top did not fall below \$8.65. On fourteen days in the month \$9 or better was paid and on eleven days the top was \$8.75 to \$8.90. On the close \$8.75 was top and bulk, making a net gain of 40 cents for the month. On the 10th the top was \$9.30 and on the 22nd, \$9.35. Receipts for the month were moderate at river markets, but more eastern points had liberal supplies from the central and northern feeding areas of the corn belt.

Trade during the entire month was a battle between the buying and selling sides. Buyers tried hard to keep quotations near the \$8.50 mark while sellers were constantly edging quotations up at every opportunity. At times killers had sufficient directs available from various sources to check an advance and at other times—when shipping demand was in evidence sellers enforced a sharp rise. The net advance for January indicates that the selling side was the most successful.

While a liberal per cent of the lambs showed strong weights they did not carry normal January finish. A good many lambs weighed above 100 pounds and 89 to 95 pound weights made up the bulk. Some fed lambs, though fairly fat, showed the adverse effects of the summer drouth. Wheat pastured lambs made up about 50 per cent of the month's total receipts.

Weather conditions have been favorable for utilization of wheat pasture in the fattening process. A heavy freeze after the middle of the month retarded wheat growth and necessitated repeated shifting of lambs from field to field, but thus far it has not been necessary to use much commercial feed. Early in the winter storms might have eliminated wheat pasturage, but the season is so far advanced that small apprehension is felt. In most instances lamb owners have other feed available for an emergency. Wheat fields should continue as a source of feed  
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# The National Convention

(Continued from page 9)

The government purchases of old ewes permitted the holding of more ewe lambs than could have been held under drouth conditions. It is evident that the number of ewe lambs held was considerably larger than from the 1933 crop, and probably the largest from any year's crop since 1928.

This decrease in sheep numbers has made it possible to remove the accumulation of old ewes, and adjust numbers to the short feed supplies. The sheep industry is now on a basis that will give limited production, and the decreased slaughter is likely to result in an advance in prices during the year. There has been a short market supply of lambs the past 60 days, with a decided advance in prices.

In looking into the future of the livestock industry, it is helpful to consider what has happened in the past. The number of meat animals in the United States at the beginning of 1935 is the smallest in many years. The reduction in the number of meat animals during 1934 is the greatest for any single year on record. This reduction is partly the result of the government's Hog Adjustment Program, and the Cattle and Sheep Programs to meet the drouth situation. The 1934 slaughter of cattle and calves, not including government purchases, was the largest on record, exceeding the previous high years of 1925 and 1926.

The marketings of all meat animals for 1935 will be greatly reduced, and the smallest in many years. The general quality and finish of such animals will be much below average, except possibly late in the year. The greatest shortage is likely to develop during the summer months. The decrease in the output of pork is expected to be much greater, relatively, than that of beef and lamb.

The decreased livestock slaughter in prospect for 1935, is likely to result in substantial advance in prices of all meat animals. This is dependent largely on the consumer's income, and the limits of his ability to purchase meat products, and the price he can pay for such products.

Samples of the processed product of the ewes purchased by the government under its drouth relief program were brought to the convention by Walter A. Netsch of Armour and Company, and many sheepmen had their first taste of canned mutton. The government first estimated, Mr. Netsch said, that some eight million ewes would be processed, but as it actually turned out only half that number were actually purchased and only 40 per

cent of the total purchase was processed; the rest were killed on the range. The supply of canned meat from the animals taken by the government under the drouth program is used for relief purposes only and is not going through the regular commercial channels. Because of this fact, the packers allocated all their overhead expenses above fixed charges to their commercial work.

## Lamb Consumption

R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, told the convention that there were excellent opportunities for increasing the consumption of lamb.

"This nation's 126 million food consumers," he said, "ate lamb at the average rate of more than 1,600 pounds per minute during 1934. There have been consistent gains in the use of lamb during recent years. In the 10-year period 1914-1923, for example, lamb consumption averaged 5.6 pounds per capita annually. In the next ten years, 1924-1933, it rose to 6.0 pounds and in the year 1933 consumption had further advanced to 6.9 pounds per capita. Sectionally, the far western states lead all others in the use of lamb. In second place are the heavily populated North Atlantic states where more than a third of our total lamb supply is consumed, the annual per capita consumption being 8.9 pounds."

Mr. Pollock continued:

Contrary to popular opinion the number of sheep in this country is not keeping pace with advancing population. Fifty years ago there were 81 sheep and lambs for every 100 persons. Today there are but 42. This fact may seem to be at variance with the statement that consumption is on the increase. It may be explained, however, as due to changing conditions in production and marketing. \* \* \* I believe that there are excellent opportunities for increasing our lamb consumption. The big need, as I see it, is to more thoroughly acquaint the housewife with the opportunities offered by lamb in her menus. At every oppor-

tunity we should drive home such facts as these: that every portion of the lamb carcass affords appetizing dishes; that lamb is a delectable dish; that it is one of the finest meats available; and that it is not simply a seasonal dish but available the year round.

The Meat Board's work to promote lamb and other classes of meat was illustrated by charts, which Mr. Pollock discussed. Cookery schools, merchandising programs for retailers, and all kinds of publicity, such as radio, newspaper advertising, recipe books, and so forth, were cited, and particular reference was made to the Food Value Charts, the pamphlet on weight reduction and that on meat in the limited budget, as the three most popular pieces of literature prepared by the Board.

What can be done through special merchandising campaigns was shown in a very entertaining manner by R. W. Doe of Safeway Stores, Inc., Oakland, California. This chain has conducted special lamb weeks during the last three years, that for 1934 commencing June 15. During the 1934 lamb week the 1937 markets operated by the Safeway organization in 21 states, sold 449,917 pounds of lamb as against 188,035 pounds in the week preceding. The willingness of the Safeway System to cooperate with the sheepmen in a continuation of these special merchandising campaigns was announced by Mr. Doe.

## Work of the Production Credit Associations

The production credit associations, organized under the Farm Credit Administration, have loaned more than one hundred million dollars to more than 17,000 borrowers, and more than have half that amount has been repaid. This statement was made by C. A. Stewart, deputy production credit commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, at the sheepmen's convention. Many lessons, he said, had been learned in the process of handling these loans. In the first place, it was found that, in an effort to bring these credit facilities to the "blackdoor" of the farmers, too many small production credit as-



sociations had been formed, and it had been necessary to bring about some consolidations, in order to make it possible for such associations to have an earning capacity above the regular fixed expenses. With very few exceptions, no credit association will suffer any impairment in its Class B stock, which is the stock owned by the borrowers. Great advancement has likewise been made in the speed with which loans can be made through the establishment of a revolving or cash loan fund. Mr. Stewart declared it to be the aim of the production credit associations to keep the operations of their borrowers as economic units and money to buy stock for replacements to maintain that standard would be furnished. But for speculative purposes, loans would not be made.

#### Predatory Animal Control

The work of the Biological Survey in its rodent control and predatory-animal work was briefly covered by Dr. Stanley P. Young, head of the division of game management of the Survey. He pointed out that with the emergency funds that have been available through F. E. R. A., C. C. C., and S. E. R. A., the Survey had covered 31 per cent more rodent acreage during the last fiscal year than in 1932 (a normal year in appropriations), and there had only been a four per cent reduction in the kill of predatory animals, even with a 27 per cent decrease in the funds appropriated by Congress for that work.

#### Transportation Matters

Charles E. Blaine, traffic counsel of Phoenix, gave a very interesting review of the history of transportation and the development of the Interstate Commerce Commission at the national convention. He also discussed three bills (S. 394, H. D. 625, and H. R. 3452) now before Congress, providing for the regulation of motor vehicle regulation and expressed the opinion that such measures, apparently sponsored by the railroads, if enacted into law,

would mean the elimination of the beneficial competition that now exists between these motor vehicles and the railroads.

#### Resolutions and Committee Reports

The platform and program of work for 1935, as adopted by the seventieth annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association, are set forth in full in this issue (page 10).

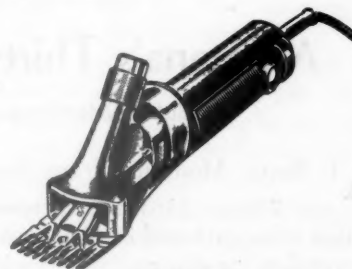
#### Election of Officers

All of the officials of the association were reelected by unanimous vote. F. A. Ellenwood, Red Bluff, California, commences his second term as president; A. A. Johns (Prescott, Arizona), S. M. Jorgensen (Salina, Utah), and E. S. Mayer (San Angelo, Texas), continue as vice presidents. F. R. Marshall was reappointed as secretary-treasurer by the Executive Committee at its meeting following the adjournment of the convention.

And so the seventieth annual convention of the National Wool Growers takes its place in the records of the sheepmen's organization. It was a good convention. While there was no attempt to gloss over the fact that the industry is facing or rather is in the midst of a period of readjustment and confronted by many serious problems, yet there was certainly not lacking any of the alertness necessary to safeguard the interests of the wool growers during such process. Nor did the serious side of things prevent anyone from having a right good time, but this was due, no doubt, to the excellent entertainment provided. The Arizona Wool Growers Association, and particularly its secretary, Jerrie W. Lee, the Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. T. J. Hudspeth, who arranged the affairs for the visiting ladies, and the community as a whole, adorned the convention with such essential trimmings as only generous hospitality and hard work can give. Under such conditions, the seventieth annual could not help but be an excellent convention.

## New Handpiece Perfected in Electric Clipper and Shearer

THE electric clipper and shearer, with motor self-contained in the handpiece, which the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company put on the market several years ago, has recently been improved with a new power handpiece. In the past, in order to use a motor of sufficient power to operate this electric clipper and shearer efficiently, it was necessary to make the handle a little larger than conducive to maximum ease and comfort in handling it. Work to correct this difficulty has been carried on and now a new power handpiece has been perfected and is on the market.



The Electric Shear.

This new handpiece which runs the clipper, shearer, and drill heads, is only two inches in diameter and delivers 78 per cent more power. The motor runs in ball bearings, completely insulated, requires no ground wire and is completely air-cooled by its own enclosed fan.

The shear head has the E-B tension control, the same as found on professional shearing heads, and is recommended for small and medium size flocks. The clipper is used for cows, horses, and mules. The drill head for wood and metal puts a 3/16 inch drill through 1 1/2 inches of seasoned oak in six seconds and through one-half inch of cast iron in less than half a minute.



## The State Conventions

(Continued from page 33)

or modifying the present long-and-short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act.

The report of the committee on predatory and game animals carried figures to show the alarming increase in the numbers of big game animals, and it was held imperative "that an intelligent and sane range management be worked out so that the livestock industry will not be annihilated and that the big game and livestock numbers can be worked out in proper proportion to the economic needs of the state." The report also stated that since over half the acreage of Utah is owned by the federal government and now coming under the supervision of its various departments, the government should be held responsible for

ridding the range of predatory animals. It was recommended that an adequate National Bounty System be established to be administered by the Biological Survey, or some other government agency.

Included in the resolutions was a request for the building of trails paralleling the main highways to facilitate the movement of livestock.

No maximum shearing prices were given, though it was suggested that anything in excess of 8 cents with board was wholly unnecessary.

Commendation was given the Farm Credit Administration for the appointment of the Wool Advisory Committee, and the continuation of this committee was advocated. It was also recommended that the F. C. A. "work out a set-up whereby grazing lands and livestock may be financed through the same organization."

J. N. Horlacher, president of the Iowa Livestock Marketing Corporation, addressed the convention on the subject of partnership lamb feeding.

Other topics of particular interest to Montana wool growers were given by Howard Nye of Dixon, Fred Bennion of Helena, and Jay G. Diamond, senior agricultural statistician, also of Helena.

Dr. H. F. Wilkins, state veterinary surgeon, discussed sheep diseases affecting interstate movement.

An interesting demonstration of liquid branding of sheep was given by I. M. C. Anderson, extension livestock specialist at the Montana State College, on the afternoon of the last day.

W. G. Gilbert of Dillon was re-elected president of the Montana organization; Harry Snyder of Billings and H. C. Gardiner of Anaconda were selected as vice presidents, and Murray E. Stebbins as secretary.

The music at the convention sessions was very entertaining, featuring as a special highlight, the famous Bunkhouse Quartette.

On Friday evening the convention people were entertained by a dinner, a program of fun, a dance and an all-Montana woolen style show. The style show was especially good. Everything from pajamas and negligees down to gowns for formal evening wear were displayed, and they were all made of wool. Colonel Edward Wentworth of Armour and Company at Chicago was toastmaster, later turning his gavel over to Charles W. Towne, who acted as master of ceremonies.

The Montana Association, as most other sheepmen's organizations, set forth at some length its recommendations in connection with the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act. It also went on record as opposing even the temporary elimination of the ten-year forest grazing permits, and requested that the 10 per cent cut on transfers of forest permits be abolished and that forest permits be made transferable rights. Likewise it was urged that if distri-

## Montana's Thirty-Fourth Convention

Butte, Montana—January 21-23, 1935

AT Butte, Montana, from January 21st to 23rd, the sheepmen of that state gathered in their annual convention to discuss the various problems of their industry.

The first day was taken up with committee meetings. The wool growers were invited to sit in with any of the various committees whose work they might be interested in. These committee meetings were held first so that all committee work could be cleared away and the members would be able to attend all the convention activities.

The second day, therefore, was when the sheepmen first met all together. The address of welcome was given by Archie McTaggart, and the response made by C. H. Williams, Honorary President. President Gilbert's address, and the report of Secretary Stebbins were given at this morning session. President Ellenwood of the National Association was also scheduled for an address at the opening session of the

convention, but was unable to do so on account of illness, and national activities and problems were discussed by Secretary Marshall on the last day of the convention.

Montana has gained the reputation of always having excellent programs at her annual meetings, and this year proved no exception to the rule. President Alfred Atkinson of the Montana State College at Bozeman spoke on Montana's land resources, and Thomas C. Havell of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., talked on the Taylor Grazing Act. R. R. Renne, also of Montana State College, gave a further discussion of land problems in Montana.

Various phases of the wool situation were presented by Durham Jones, president of the Boston Wool Trade Association; Frank B. Todd, advertising manager of the National Wool Trade Association; and David Judd, secretary-treasurer of the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

bution cannot be avoided, the permittee be given the right to choose what area of his allotment is to be distributed.

A continuation of the Wool and Mohair Advisory Committee was recommended; the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board was commended and it was suggested that one-fifth cent per head be assessed on all lambs trucked into market for such work; a reduction of three cents per head was urged in yardage charges.

No shearing rate was named, it being the opinion of the committee and the convention, that conditions were so unsettled at this time, especially in connection with the wool market, that it would be better to

wait until later to handle this matter.

The F.E.R.A. was asked to continue the use of the men under its supervision for predatory-animal work, and Congressional appropriations to make the ten-year predatory-animal program possible were recommended.

The Committee on Lamb Marketing and Contract Feeding recommended that a standing committee of five be appointed to draft a standard form of contract for lamb feeding for Montana, to investigate and approve or disapprove of all supervisors, and in other ways protect the interests of the producers in the contract feeding program, which has been developed by the Montana Association.

## The Washington Convention

Yakima, Washington—January 17-19, 1935

THE forty-first annual convention of the Washington Wool Growers Association convened at eleven o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms at Yakima, Washington, January 17, 1935.

### First Day

The meeting was called to order by President T. J. Drumheller. Mayor Harry Temple of the City of Yakima gave the address of welcome and the response was made by H. Stanley Coffin. Mr. Coffin in his response paid a very nice tribute to former President Hagenbarth, who has departed from our midst, and also to J. F. Sears who has been ill during the past year.

In a short address, President Drumheller plead for support from all the members for their state and national associations. He also called attention to the fact that the sheepmen raised the cost of operation last year before they realized any profit, with the result that no money was made by the average sheepman.

F. R. Marshall, secretary of the National Association, reported on

the activities of the National Association, together with a financial report of the association. Mr. Marshall explained in detail the activities of the association during the past year and discussed at quite some length the activities of the Wool Advisory Board, the lamb marketing program and the legislative work done in Washington, D. C. It was clearly shown in this address that the National should have a larger operating budget to accomplish those things that are necessary for the sheep industry.

The President stated that the dues to the state association would be one cent a head upon all the lambs raised during the past year and the state association in turn would send its pro rata share to the National Association.

Dr. E. O. Holland, president of Washington State College, Pullman, Washington, gave a very inspiring address on the responsibilities of what he termed the middle classes, impressing us with the idea that the middle class is the factor that will prevent the lower classes of people

from making our country communistic or socialistic and also keeping the wealthy upper classes from the control of our government and country. He spoke at length on the failure of communism in Russia, and some of the dangers of its growth in this country.

W. E. Meyer, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Spokane, Washington, gave in detail the present set-up of the Farm Credit Administration and the place that the Intermediate Credit Banks hold in this organization. He showed how the credit facilities of the Farm Credit Administration have been extended to agriculture and in particular the credit now being extended to livestock producers.

Walter A. Netsch of Armour & Company, Chicago, explained in detail the apparent reasons for the extreme low price for lambs which prevailed during the marketing season for Washington lambs last summer. It was his opinion that, to a considerable extent, this low price was due to the fact that lambs were at a comparatively high level during May and early June and the consuming public turned away from lamb due to this high price and it was impossible to again raise prices to any extent. He stated that he was more optimistic for lamb prices this coming year, due to the fact that competitive beef and hog prices would, in all probability, be quite high, which should have the effect of holding lamb prices to a better level.

H. B. Embach of the National Wool Marketing Corporation presented to the convention interesting facts regarding the wool situation. He said that storage stocks were quite large and brought out that this was not alarming if production of woollen goods would step up. He also showed quite clearly that the depreciation in price of wools during the past six months was caused primarily by the drastic reduction in foreign wool prices and that at the present time American wool

prices are on a comparable basis with foreign wools with the tariff taken into consideration.

Mrs. W. A. Roberts, president of the Washington Wool Growers Auxiliary, gave an address of appreciation as representing the Ladies Auxiliary.

A very beautiful letter from J. F. Sears, secretary of the state association, expressing his regret at not being in attendance and his feelings and regard for the sheep and other livestock growers of the state was read to the convention.

### Second Day

Dr. Robert Prior, supervisor of dairy and livestock, gave a report on diseases of sheep in this state in which he brought out that no scab had been found in the state since 1926, but that liver fluke trouble had been developing in some sections. Dr. Prior is in close contact with the different code agreements that are operating within the state and explained to the convention the objects and aims of these agreements and their accomplishments.

Fred A. Ellenwood, president of the National Wool Growers Association, gave one of the outstanding addresses of the convention. He first brought out, and showed clearly to all, the necessity of an active, well financed National Association. He gave some interesting high lights of different accomplishments made by the association, particularly in legislative matters. He then, in a very convincing manner, pointed out to the sheepmen that it was their duty to give considerable thought to the large problems that are confronting our government and people today.

F. M. Simpson of Swift & Company, Chicago, presented some interesting information on the manner of operation of Swift & Company and in addition commented on the lamb market for the past year.

S. C. Taylor, representing Mr. Martin of the State Land Depart-

ment, explained to the convention the program of leasing state lands. He said it is the idea of their department to make use of state lands for grazing purposes with the idea in mind, first to prevent erosion and, second, to prevent diminished grazing returns.

John Kuhn spoke in behalf of the Forest Service and expressed the opinion that both the Forest Service and the stockmen had been too optimistic as to range conditions. He pointed out that moisture had not been as prevalent during the past three or four years with a semidrouth condition existing during the summer of 1934. During this period no drastic reductions had been made in the livestock maintained on the forests as all concerned felt that the next year would find moisture conditions average which, unfortunately, did not prove true. He brought out the fact that some reduction in numbers of the sheep to be allowed on the forests would have to be made this coming year to a limited extent in some sections. He also pointed out the fact that it would be advisable to make these reductions this year in order to forestall any effort on the part of the conservation enthusiasts for extensive reductions in numbers on the different forests.

J. M. Palmer of Cashmere, Washington, representing the Conservation League of that district, informed the convention that at the present time there was no antagonistic feeling between the Conservation League and the sheepmen ranging in their district. He informed the convention that there was a spirit of cooperation and very friendly feeling between the two groups.

John T. Caine of the Union Stock Yards of Chicago, presented to the convention figures as to reduction in numbers of livestock of all kinds and pointed out the fact that this should make for higher prices during the ensuing year. He expressed the belief that although sheep numbers had not been reduced as greatly as other livestock, higher prices for the

other kinds of livestock would undoubtedly react beneficially to lamb prices.

The Ladies Auxiliary adjourned their session in order to attend this afternoon session of the convention and Mr. Ellenwood bade them welcome to the meeting.

Mac Hoke of Pendleton, Oregon, outlined at some length the different problems that are confronting the range sheep industry in the Northwest today. He outlined the policy of the Conservation League and showed quite clearly the damaging effect this policy would have upon the sheep industry of the state. He brought out the fact that high taxation on land has been one of the serious factors in retarding profitable operation. He warned the sheepmen to be careful of the danger of increased railroad rates which the railroads are demanding at the present time, bringing out that the demand for these rates is due, quite largely, to the demand of the union labor for shorter hours and higher wages. He also explained the necessity for more extensive federal work being done on diseases in sheep and on predatory animal eradication.

The President then introduced to the convention a number of state guests who did not appear on the program.

The report of the Resolutions Committee was read by V. O. McWhorter, chairman, and the resolutions were approved as read. In the thirteen resolutions adopted, the association objected to the present railway charge of 8½ cents per hundred for feeding in transit, opposed increases in freight rates, asked for sale-in-transit rates through the St. Paul market, and urged shipment of wool by rail when the rail and truck rates are equal. Larger appropriations for predatory animal control work under the U. S. Biological Survey were also asked for.

The shearing committee reported an agreement with the shearers' union on the basis of 11 cents per head with an open shop. Approval



was given to a wool promotion campaign.

Renewal of 10-year forest grazing permits was asked for and instructions were given to prepare a statement of facts setting forth the benefits of the sheep industry to the country.

The Capper anti-direct-marketing bill was opposed. Packers were urged to advertise lamb under their private brands and compulsory government grading and branding was opposed. Amendment of the Packers and Stockyards Act was asked to provide penalties for first violation of that law.

An opportunity to sell government loaned wools at home at approved prices was asked in case the Farm Credit Administration plan is continued as in 1933 and 1934.

The President appointed Ernest Berg, Peter McGregor and Willis Mercer as a nominating committee. On the recommendation of the committee the old officers were elected as follows: T. J. Drumheller, president; V. O. McWhorter, vice president; J. F. Sears, Secretary.

A. E. Lawson.

## Present Status and Tendencies in the Wool Industry

(Continued from page 37)

During the base period designated in the Act for tobacco, 1919-1929, the average price for wool received by producers was 38.1 cents per pound. If this period should be selected for wool, the present parity price would be approximately 48 cents per pound. Calculated on that base, the December, 1934, price received by producers would be 45 per cent of parity.

I am assuming from my contact with the various wool grower committees that the establishing of a scale of minimum prices to producers would probably be the prime objective of a marketing agreement which the growers may desire to develop. There would be two quite definite limitations upon such minimum prices. The first limitation of parity prices as defined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act has already been referred to. The second limitation, or maximum beyond which it would be most unwise to extend the minimum prices, would, of course, be found in the so-called

importing parity levels. I am sure that everyone present understands clearly what is meant by importing parity, namely, the wool prices abroad, the London auction prices usually being taken as a basis, plus the tariff of 34 cents per pound, clean, minus the "conversion costs" required to reduce the domestic wools to the same basis as foreign wools. Furthermore, in connection with the consideration of minimum prices to producers, it might at times be necessary to give careful consideration to the effect which the minimum prices might have upon consumption. For example, when wool prices reached the relatively high levels that they did during some months of 1933 and the beginning of 1934, these prices got so far out of line with the prices of other commodities and the consumer purchasing power that there resulted a noticeable substitution by the mills of re-worked wools and other substitutes for virgin wool. With domestic consumption running as close to consumptive needs as it has during the past four years this factor should not be overlooked.

Many members of the several wool growers' committees have stated that in their opinion the wool growers would be prepared to include some form of production adjustment provisions in a marketing agreement for wool. Certainly some such means for assuring that production or market supplies will be kept in line with market demands would be highly desirable as a basis for any marketing agreement program. It is difficult to see how an economically sound marketing agreement program could be developed and made effective without some such provisions definitely included. It is probable that such adjustment provisions might not need to be exercised during the first year of operation of the agreement and it may be that these provisions might never need to be invoked.

The widespread distribution of the wool growing industry and the large number of producers involved presents serious difficulties in the development and operation of a marketing agreement. A careful analysis of these problems must be made in order to determine the feasibility of such a program. On the other hand, there are a number of features of the wool industry which would seem to make the development of a marketing agreement program a less difficult problem than would be presented by most commodities, the production of which is so widespread. Wool is an imperishable product that can be stored for long periods without deterioration. It is of relatively high value per unit and the carrying charges for storage are relatively low as compared with the value of the product. While there is a temporarily embarrassing surplus hanging over the market at this time, it is one which may be expected to disappear into consumptive channels probably during the next 12 to 24 months. Wool production is not subject to sudden and violent changes

in volume as are annual crops nor even as are many perennial crops. Wool is marketed through definite trade channels, most of it far removed from the producing centers. Virtually all wool passes through these channels, only negligible amounts being sold directly to local mills. The first processors are a comparatively small and compact group, closely organized, and have a long and well earned reputation for abiding by their word when once given. The growers, too, are well organized in state and regional associations in all of the important producing areas. An important factor yet to be determined is the extent to which the co-operation of the first processors can be secured in the developing and carrying out of a marketing agreement program.

## With the Women's Auxiliaries

(Continued from page 35)

mand. Fashions destroy ruthlessly and unexpectedly. Fashion can build or rebuild an industry. Few people really know the power or true meaning of Fashion. Fashion is a matter of finding good clothes anywhere and in incorporating good ideas wherever they may be found. An item is only a fashion after it is a style accepted by a large volume of people. I have read that a fashion revolution is being staged before our very eyes. Become wool-minded, teach others to be wool-minded. If one million women demanded woolen garments and materials, surely that would help establish a fashion for woolen goods.

Remember the mark of quality is not on the price tag. Quality is often spoken of as meaning high priced. The correct measuring stick for quality is value.

Let us create our own prosperity by each buying and wearing our own products. "There is no defeat save in no longer trying."

Don't sit and mourn your ship of dreams

That may be lost at sea.

The world still moves, the sunlight gleams,

Success is yet to be.

(Continued to page 46)

## With the Women's Auxiliaries

(Continued from page 45)

### The Utah State Convention

THE annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Utah Wool Growers was held on January 24th and 25th at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City. The opening session was held conjointly with the men's organization, and at that time Mrs. J. R. Eliason, state president, made a very commendable address.

President Eliason presided at the regular session of the auxiliary convention held in the afternoon of the first day. Reports were made of the work accomplished during the past year by the state officers, including President Eliason; Mrs. Jas. A. Hooper, vice president; Mrs. Henry Moss, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Parley A. Dansie, historian; Mrs. H. H. Stevens, in charge of ways and means, and Mrs. H. S. Erickson, in charge of entertainment.

The state executive committee held a very beneficial round table discussion in the morning of the second day, when representatives and executives of the different chapters of the state were present and plans were made for the coming year's work, especially in connection with the organization of new chapters.

The principal speaker at the afternoon session of the 25th was Mr. R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, of Chicago, who presented some very instructive information on cooking lamb.

Musical numbers were given during the sessions by Mrs. Ida Hepworth, C. D. Doty, and Mrs. Anne Walker Jones.

A lovely luncheon was enjoyed Friday at the Temple Square Hotel, at which Mrs. Wm. Oswald presided. Mrs. David Smith was chairman of the committee handling the affair.

The regular monthly meeting of the Salt Lake Chapter followed, and after brief reports, was adjourned until February 11.

A wool afghan was raffled off during the convention under the direction of Mrs. Parley A. Dansie, and was presented to the winner, Mrs. A. M. Swallow, at the dinner dance on the 24th.

Mrs. Parley A. Dansie.

### The Oregon Meeting

FROM every standpoint the fifth annual convention of the Women's Auxiliary to the Oregon Wool Growers held in Heppner on January 14th and 15th was successful. Although inclement weather caused many last minute disappointments, the well planned program of our president, Mrs. Herman Oliver, made possible the interesting and enthusiastic sessions that were held both days. Mrs. J. J. Wightman, president

of the Morrow County chapter and chairman of the local hostess committee together with the other members of her committee most graciously provided for every need of the visiting ladies, arranging for a meeting place, for music, for a tea and for a delightful luncheon. Mrs. W. P. Mahoney was in charge of exhibits and her work was also well executed. With the cooperation of the local merchants she arranged window displays of beautiful woolen heirlooms and hand-made articles of the present time. These heirlooms, most of them in good condition, show conclusively that wool, while beautiful, also outwears and outlasts most any textile.

Due to a temporary illness Mrs. Herman Oliver, state president, was unable to attend the meeting and Mrs. David T. Jones, the vice president, presided. Mrs. J. W. Wightman gave the address of welcome to which Mrs. Ira D. Staggs responded.

The President's report gave a resume of the work of the past year and announced the forming of a new chapter in Harney County, bringing the total number of organized chapters to thirteen. The reports of the Secretary-treasurer were given and these showed that the number of paid members for 1934 had considerably increased over the number for 1933.

Mr. W. E. Meyer, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Spokane, addressed the meeting during the Monday afternoon session and gave out some very interesting facts regarding the functions of that institution. Mrs. Vivian Puett of Prairie City gave a talk on "Wool from the Sheep to the Skein," which was illustrated by an exhibit of wool in all steps and stages of development.

The auxiliary meeting adjourned at 3 P. M. to enable the ladies to attend the wool growers' meeting at which time the annual report of the Auxiliary President was given to that body.

During the Tuesday morning session reports from the county chapters were given and each one showed that progress had been made. The Umatilla County report was given by Mrs. Frank Chapman; Baker County by Mrs. Ira D. Staggs; Harney County by Mrs. David T. Jones; and Grant County by Mrs. Vera Gay. All of these reports showed the use of much originality in methods for advertising wool and lamb. Gilliam County and Morrow County reported inactivity for the past year, but hope to take up the work again with increased interest.

"Sheep Conditions in Oregon" was the topic of an interesting paper prepared and given by Miss Bess Huddleston of Lonerock, and Mrs. Vera Gay of Dayville read a splendid paper on the "Origin of the Different Breeds of Sheep." Mrs. Ira Staggs of Baker gave a well-prepared talk on "Wool and Some of its Uses."

Mr. F. M. Simpson, research manager for Swift & Company, gave the address of the afternoon session. He mentioned many in-

teresting facts regarding the buying habits of the housewife and told why some methods of grading meats have not proved satisfactory.

The award for the largest per cent increase in membership for the year 1934 was presented to Umatilla County chapter for a 55 per cent increase over 1933. Grant County showed an increase of 43 per cent and Baker an increase of 13 per cent. The woolen exhibit contest in which each auxiliary is allowed to enter five hand-made woolen articles was won by Grant County; Umatilla County placing second and Morrow County third.

Mrs. George E. Fell,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

### Forest Grazing Policies

(Continued from page 24)

So far, the issue has been directed wholly at domestic sheep which use portions of the national forests of the West under permits issued by the Forest Service. It is natural that different points of view should develop on a question of this kind, according to the individual interests in different phases of conservation.

There has been, however, misconception in places and misinterpretation of how the Forest Service has undertaken to redeem its stewardship. A few have even alleged that the sheep influences have dictated the range policy. Under the policy of the national forests laid down in their establishment, the Service has naturally dealt intimately with people dependent upon the forests. It has become acquainted with local occupations and industries. It has attempted to appraise carefully the relation of the natural and renewable resources of the forests to everyday living, at the same time keeping in mind their value as public properties. It has recognized that the states of the West and their populations have been in varying degrees dependent upon the national forests for the maintenance of farms and ranches, communities, towns, cities, and state governments. The use of forage by domestic stock—cattle and sheep—has been no small item in that dependence. The livestock industry had made use of the mountain pastures for many



years previous to the establishment of the national forests. In many places this use was excessive, resulting in abuse and range deterioration, but there had been built up community and property interests all over the western states that could not be ignored and can not now be treated lightly. On the other hand, the national forests are public property maintained at public expense for the benefit of all the people. Under these circumstances, conflicts of opinions and interests are bound to arise, and so long as the Forest Service is the sole arbiter we may expect criticism from one source or another. Constructive criticism is, however, fundamental to a well-balanced program. Perhaps there is a better way than the Forest Service method of obtaining such a program. Recent developments in land-use planning are promising.

There should be little difficulty in determining the uses to which land should be put in the interest of national, state, or community welfare if all the facts are assembled and analyzed by the state planning boards. The results of the surveys now being made and the recommendations of such boards will aid the Forest Service greatly in making adjustments when and where needed. This does not mean, as implied recently in stockmen's circles, that it is the avowed purpose of the Forest Service to eliminate grazing on the national forests. Quite to the contrary, the Forest Service will make no radical changes in its past and present policy. A modification of that policy, however, seems to be essential, and I submit for your consideration the following:

1. In view of the necessary adjustments as above indicated, the length of time required to perfect community, state, and national land-use plans, the necessity for integration of federal grazing policies and the uncertainty as to the future adjustments required in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, it is proposed that the years 1935 to 1939 be considered as a readjustment period and only annual permits be issued for 1935.

2. That within this period, adjustments for any and all purposes shall not exceed 30 per cent of the permitted numbers of stock, and that a reduction of not to exceed 15 per cent can be made in any

one year. No reduction for distribution will be made on permits below the protective limits. In exceptional cases it may be necessary to make protection reductions, not to exceed 15 per cent, on this class of owners.

3. That reasonable provision, locality by locality, be made for increases to small owners and the admission of new owners, within the limitations set forth above.

4. That at the expiration of the five-year period, the Department will again review the whole situation and determine the future policy.

I want, now, to stress another thing that seems to me particularly important. We are faced in the United States, generally speaking, with a tremendous growth of federal machinery—the FERA, AAA, and various other alphabetical lists now used as devices for meeting certain emergency situations. Some of these agencies may be permanent in the economic picture; many others will pass out after filling this need. There has been and is, in this whole venture, a feeling on the part of a large group of people in the United States that there is grave danger in this tremendous expansion of federal and state agencies; that these agencies will become bureaucracies, self-satisfied with themselves, self-satisfied with their own decisions, somewhat impervious to criticism, with an attitude of self-righteousness, and with many other dangers that grow out of a pure bureaucratic attitude. There is such danger unless those agencies are kept pretty closely related through a process of decentralization and through democratic relations with the communities in which they live. Now, there is no particular formula for the democratic relationship of which I speak; it is an attitude of mind; you either believe on one hand that the group of people—the common mass of the American people—given the facts, will make a fair and reasonable decision as to the real value of governmental functions, or you don't. And the only fair and reasonable way of conducting these functions is through a group of experts. I firmly believe that, even if the experts do take short cuts, it is essential to tie and integrate the Forest Service to the local communities on a democratic basis. And

I, personally, want the citizens of the United States to watch the person pushing the action button; to have wide open the channels by which those processes and their effects can be seen. For we have an opportunity to prove that it is possible to set up a governmental bureaucracy, if you please, and keep that bureaucracy so closely related, through decentralization and through closely integrated contact with the people of a community, that they have a real and an actual voice—not merely a gesture—in vital questions of policy which affect them.

This is a slower, more cumbersome, more difficult process, I admit, but the processes of democracy are always slower and more difficult. And bureaucracy is out on a limb unless it does tie these movements directly and sympathetically to the citizens of the country.

That is why I want to see the names of prominent citizens on planning boards. For when we come to consider an integrated land policy for the various states, we must have the services of the leading citizens of that particular state. I should hate to see the whole movement of state land planning drift into a place for salaried positions for political appointments.

I firmly believe the Forest Service, through its experience of over 30 years, is going to maintain that point of view. I know we have the group spirit. I find, in the management of forest lands, a great opportunity to prove conclusively that a bureaucracy which does not become hide-bound, inaccessible, and crystallized in a set mold, can successfully endure; spiritually as well as physically. We have proved, and we can prove, that the dangers of bureaucracy can be avoided; that it can keep itself close and responsible enough to the citizens of the United States so that they can feel that the organization is their servant and is doing its job for the citizens of the United States, rather than superimposing upon them regimentation and regulations.



## Lamb Markets

(Continued from page 39)

until late March. Owners have kept wheat-field lambs moving to market as fast as they rounded into condition and it is their intention to continue the process until a clean-up is effected. The eastern feeding belt should clean up in another two weeks and then western fed lambs will have all outlet channels open.

The total number of lambs on feed January 1 was about 5 per cent short of the same date 1934. Fewer have been marketed in the past 30 days than in the corresponding time last year so that February finds the lamb supply only slightly less than a year ago. However, this cannot be regarded as a bearish influence in the market as there will be such shortages in the beef and pork supply that dressed lamb and mutton should meet an increased demand during the next 60 days. Prime cattle are selling up to \$13, choice hogs \$7.70, plus tax \$9.95, and lambs

are below \$9. Total meat tonnage in the first five months this year will fall 30 to 35 per cent below the same period last year.

Spring should see a good demand for breeding ewes for replacement purposes but it will be hard to locate good ewes at any time during the next six to eight months. The government buying removed around four million head practically, all in aged classes. Such a large per cent was in non-producing ages that actual production has not been reduced that much. However, the spring lamb crop will show the effects of a subsistence feed condition.

January receipts were 125,615 compared with 149,475 in the same month last year and the smallest supply in any January since 1926.

C. M. Pipkin.

### St. Joseph

**S**HEEP receipts were again light the past month, the total being

66,858 compared with 46,805 in December and 93,984 in January, 1934. Bulk of the month's offerings was from western feed lots, though around 15,000 head came from the wheat fields of Kansas and Oklahoma.

The market for all classes held up well throughout the month, but with increased receipts the last week, prices declined to some extent. At the close of December best fed lambs were selling at \$8.35 and natives \$8.15, but by the 9th of January prices showed a full dollar advance, when fed kinds reached \$9.35 and natives \$9.25. During the next two weeks values held around steady, but by the close part of the advance was lost, leaving values around 40 cents higher for the month. On the extreme close best fed lambs sold at \$8.75, with less desirable kinds \$8@8.50, and best natives \$8.50. Clips sold up to \$8.75 at the high time, but were quotable around \$8.25 on the close.

H. H. Madden.

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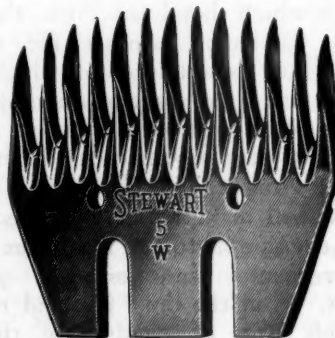
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## President Ellenwood's Address

(Continued from page 22)

receive, the worse off we are. Some of our college professors and political economists tell us to lower our tariff walls to bring back international trade and the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture, H. A. Wallace says: "America must choose."

I agree with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace that America must choose; but that choice must be America for Americans by maintaining a high protective tariff. Let us analyze for the moment a protective tariff and see what it means and why so much difference of opinion. The answer is simply selfishness. This whole nation should be united as much on a tariff for protection as it is on immigration. Immigration is restricted and is not a political question. It has for its purpose the same object as a protective tariff, viz.: The welfare of the United States of America.

Differences of opinion on tariff matters arise from the fact that too many of us are specialists and selfish. Take many of our free trade college professors and political economists. They produce nothing but speeches, of which this country has a surplus. Therefore, a protective tariff would not enhance the value of their products, so they wish to buy everything as cheaply as possible and want you and me to produce our products in competition with the cheapest labor and living conditions there are in the world.

Take the corn and hog man of Iowa and Illinois. He produces a surplus of pork products and specializes in that one thing. Therefore, he may figure selfishly that he should buy everything else as cheap as possible.

The wheat farmer west of the Mississippi may figure somewhat the same way. The cotton farmer of the South and, likewise, the tobacco farmer of Virginia. But, if each one of these specialists will just figure sensibly, he must realize that his fel-

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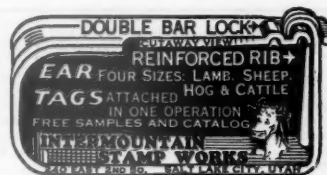
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low citizens cannot buy those products unless their own products are sold at a profit and this can only be done by having a protective tariff on all products of farm, factory and mine.

I am a specialist too. Sheep. I have never produced a horse, mule, cow, goat, hog or raised any hay, grain, fruit, or vegetables. I buy everything I use. While it is true that I want a protective tariff on wool and mutton, yet, I am not selfish. I want to see every other man's product protected so he will have a profit on his products and will have money to spend for your products and mine, adding to his comforts, pleasure and standard of living.

Some of our auto manufacturers have been urging reciprocal trade agreements, believing they will sell more cars in foreign countries. Just another case of Selfish Business with no thought of Government Welfare. They would sacrifice protection of our products in order to sell more cars to the producers in Australia and South America. They forget that the farmers of this country are in need of new cars and will buy if their products are adequately protected. If given a chance to make a profit on their products they will buy more cars than all the farmers in Australia and South America combined.

Who has been benefited by the recent trade agreement under which the American duties on Cuban tobacco and sugar were reduced? No one but the high financiers of Wall Street who own the Cuban plantations that export to this country.

Some of our free trade selfish theorists tell us that our export trade has fallen off so many millions of dollars because of our high tariff. This is not a fact—they quit buying because we quit lending them the money on worthless securities. That statement is misleading too because much of this decline is due to the decline in the value of products rather than the volume. Suppose the volume did decline 30, 40 or even 50 per cent, what business

did not do even worse the past few years?

Let us remember that our greatest market for our goods is here at home. That the per capita purchasing power of labor in this country is double that of any other country in the world. The per capita income of all the people is greater than any place on earth. This is the only market where we can sell for cash. When we export we accept other goods in payment and every dollar's worth of foreign goods imported displaces about two dollars' worth of our labor. Let us protect this home market. Let us forget about competitive tariffs—reciprocal tariff—tariff for revenue—and think only about a protective tariff.

It should not be a political question at all. It should be a governmental policy without argument the same as immigration and for the same reason, "America for Americans." The same applies to our war debt question. Let us realize that the less we collect in goods the better off we are. Let us talk it over the same as creditors in private business should have done these last few years. Let us say to our debtors that every dollar's worth of produce you buy from us in excess of what we buy from you, if you pay for it, your debts will be canceled ratably or materially reduced.

There is no better way to state the facts concerning our foreign trade than to analyze the report of Mr. George N. Peek, special adviser to the President on foreign trade. In his report, which takes the form of a letter to the President, he has cast a balance sheet. He has simply put down what we sold and what we received for it. This balance sheet, compiled from the official records and approved by the Department of Commerce, shows that in thirty-eight years of foreign trading we have for our efforts and the wealth dispensed a great pile of foreign promises to pay; that we have sold more than twenty-two billion dollars' worth of goods for which we have not been paid. In spite of



all these facts there are many who still insist that the thing most needed to restore prosperity is to increase our foreign trade.

In passing I cannot refrain from expressing appreciation on behalf of our organization for all the President and his Administration have done for the producer in this day of trouble, viz.: drouth relief, debt relief, crop control, retention of the protective tariff besides numerous others. We are fortunate indeed to have such a man in the White House at Washington during this period readjustment.

### Conclusion

In conclusion let me state that it is up to the thinking people of the Nation, by that I mean the great middle class to which you and I belong, to prove that Lord Macaulay was wrong in his prediction. All men, and women too, who believe in this form of government must be less selfish in business and society; think more of Government Welfare and prove that both liberty and civilization can be retained. For the younger generation, in schools and colleges, a new course should be added known as "Government Welfare." For the business and professional man, the farmer, the laboring man and the politician of today, will say, all must think more about the preservation of our government and less about selfish business. Let us make the New Deal a square deal and go forward with loyalty to our country as fair minded and less selfish citizens of one great nation united with liberty, justice and protection for all our people.

### California Lamb Contracting Starts

**SPRING** lamb contracts are now being made between California sheepmen and packers, according to reports carried in the February 5 issue of the California Wool Grower.

Several thousand lambs in Tehama County are reported as under contract with an eastern packer at 8½ cents a pound for delivery in April and May. Nine cents is the figure reported for a contract made with an eastern packer for a bunch of lambs in the Yolo County district for delivery between March 15 and May 15. Another contract reported in the same county calls for 10 cents a pound for lambs delivered prior to March 15. In Sacramento Valley contracts are being made at 8½ cents. All of these prices are f.o.b. shipping point.

On February 12, it had been estimated that from 125,000 to 175,000 lambs had been contracted for March, April, and May delivery out of a total number of lambs ready for market during those months of 1,250,000.

### Dr. Mohler, U. S. Animal Industry Chief, Honored

**AT** the 150th anniversary of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was given the society's medal of merit "for outstanding achievements as Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, noted animal pathologist, bacteriologist, and livestock sanitarian."

The award, made at a banquet February 11, at which Dr. Mohler was a guest speaker, is the highest honor that the distinguished society gives. Dr. Mohler was also elected an honorary member. The organization is the oldest agricultural society in the United States, George Washington formerly being a member and Benjamin Franklin an advisor.

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## Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 19)

### WASHINGTON

Some of the coldest weather of the winter, with subzero temperatures in the northeastern counties, was followed in the last week by some of the warmest weather in many years in many sections. Heavy rains were frequent, and with melting snows, made flooding in many lower valleys. Wheat and grass have made appreciable growth where not under snow. Livestock are now in good condition generally, though during the inclement weather there was some suffering, especially among ewes. There is plenty of feed, though feeding began some weeks ago in the east.

#### Coulee

Up to January 16, the weather was good. Since then we have some snow and cold.

Conditions are about the same as 1933, with better weather than in 1931 and 1932. Just about the same number of range sheep are on feed. Early in the fall, alfalfa hay was \$10; now it is about \$7 to \$8.

Ewes bred to lamb are in about the same number as last year. We kept about the same number of ewes last fall for breeding purposes, and they are beautiful ewes now. Although most of the sheepmen in this section disposed of their old ewes, I think the age of our ewe bands is a little old yet.

Coyotes are more numerous because there are not enough hunters from the state or county.

Hodgen and McDonald.

#### Ellensburg

Weather and feed conditions at this time (February 5) are the best I have known, although feed for the summer may not be so good. About the same number of range sheep are on feed this winter. Hay is about \$8 per ton in the stack.

Fewer ewe lambs were kept over

last fall for flock purposes than in previous years. The average age in the ewe flocks is about the same.

We have had more coyotes because of milder winters and less trapping.  
Fred Hanson.

### IDAHO

Temperature conditions have been more favorable on livestock than usual in January. Precipitation was not wanting, and snowfall was general, though the snow covering has been moderate, and has now disappeared from much of the lower country. Livestock are mostly in good condition, some early lambs being reported. Winter grains continue in good condition. Feeding has continued, but feed consumption has not been exceptional at any place.

#### Lava Hot Springs

Although feed is very poor (February 8), the weather has been pretty fair, with about the same amount of snow as there was two years ago. We are feeding about the same number of sheep as we did last year.

The number of ewes bred to lamb in 1935 is nearly the same as that of last year. There are more old ewes in the bands now than there were four years ago.

I think we have more coyotes because the pelts are so low in price that the trapper does not care to try to get them.

Alfred S. Baker.

### MONTANA

Most of the month was fine and mild, but the third week and the beginning of the fourth were much the coldest of the winter, being highly unfavorable for livestock though without many losses because of brief duration of the cold spell. Occasional snows of moderate depth were reported, being ample for current livestock needs, and assuring

(Continued to page 54)



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## Around the Range Country

(Continued to page 52)

for spring needs in most places. Chinooks have carried away much snow from the lower, eastern country. In spite of the general deterioration during the cold weather, the condition of livestock is mostly fairly good.

#### Barber

Range conditions are poor (February 1), and not as good as last year, though about the same as two years ago.

We have about the same number on winter feed. Hay is priced from \$13 to \$15 per ton in the stack.

We bred 80 per cent as many ewes to lamb in 1935 as in 1934.

The average age in the ewe flocks is younger than previously. We kept more ewe lambs last fall than in previous years.

Coyotes are more numerous this year. I think there have not been as many pups dug out as there were a year ago.

M. H. Bartz.

#### Circle

Most of the range sheep have been taken to other parts of the state to winter. Those remaining are fed high-priced, shipped-in feed, Russian thistle, and what little they can

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### In England—

At the December 1934 Fat Stock Show, Birmingham, the Champion pen went to pure bred Hampshire ewe lambs from the Clifton-Brown flock. Six pens competed for this honor. First three places on pens of cross-bred wethers went to lambs of a Hampshire cross.

### In America—

At the 1934 Los Angeles Fat Stock Show, first prize on carlot fat lambs went to Hampshire cross-bred lambs. At the recent Ogden Show, two out of first three places, carlot fat lambs, won by Hampshire cross-bred lambs, and reported as under closest competition in the 16 years of the Ogden Show.

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find on an almost bare range. We have about the same number on feed. Hay is \$18 per ton.

We had no rain last fall and the snowfall so far is below normal (February 2). It has been very cold, with feed rather short, but it is thawing now.

Ten per cent fewer ewes were bred to lamb in 1935 than in 1934. More lambs than usual were kept for replacement. The ages in the ewe flocks range from one to four, with very few five-year-olds on hand.

We have a government hunter in the county here, but there will be many coyotes left.

Ernest Basener.

### Malta

Our weather and feed conditions have been bad for the sheep, but are much better now, February 8.

We have about twice as many range sheep on feed this winter. There is no hay for sale here, but along Milk River, bluejoint is \$20 in the stack.

Our ewe flocks are from one to three years younger. The usual number of ewe lambs were kept over last fall for flock purposes.

We had our first heavy loss this winter from coyotes. We could not secure poison or personal help from the Biological Survey.

There are divided interests and conflicting control where the Taylor Grazing Act is concerned. I think that no action should be taken until the state laws are revised and the control centered in one department.

J. O. Barnard.

### WYOMING

Most of the month was mild and fine for livestock, but in the third week a cold wave swept the state which was very hard on livestock. Preceded and accompanied by a fairly general snowfall of a few inches, this cold, windy weather proved an additional hardship in covering the forage. Later, however, it turned warm and springlike again and the greatest need was for

moisture. Grains are practically destroyed in the southeastern portion for the want of moisture. The state is now bare of snow to the foothills generally.

### Glendo

Feed and weather conditions on the range are extremely poor (January 31). The drouth has been worse this year, and combined with the ravages of grasshoppers, has left the range bare. A much smaller number of range ewes are getting feed this winter. Hay in the stack is from \$12 to \$14.

Compared with last year, the number of ewes bred to lamb in 1935 is considerably smaller. Only a small percentage of old ewes were kept over.

Coyotes are more numerous this year due, no doubt, to lack of federal aid.

George M. Black.

### Kaycee

We, in this section, are experiencing one of the driest and warmest open winters to my knowledge. The stock are putting in time but I do not believe they would stand any hardship without considerable feed. Though considerable hay was bought up for winter feeding, very little is being used at present due to the mild weather. It was bought at from \$10 to \$12 in the stack.

In most cases about the same number of ewes were bred to lamb in 1935, as in 1934. About an average number of ewe lambs were kept over last fall. Most of our ewe bands were culled pretty closely.

E. D. Beek.

## American and Delaine Merino Meeting

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American and Delaine Merino Record Association was held at the Southern Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, January 16. The report of the business office for the past year showed a small reduction in the number of records and a slight increase in transfers, with expenses exceeding receipts by \$218.73.

The 25-cent recording fee will be continued for another year and the annual record volume will be published as usual.

The officers elected for 1935 were:

President, Judge H. W. Jewell, Delaware, Ohio; vice president, W. L. Fisk, Newark, Ohio; secretary-treasurer, Gowdy Williamson, Xenia, Ohio. Pedigree committee, Geo. W. Deeds, Pataskala; C. H. Bell, Ashley, and J. J. Scheetz, Coshocton (all of Ohio). Executive Board, J. I. Liles, Collins; W. L. Fisk, Newark; A. R. Jewell, Centerburg; J. M. Wilson, Columbus; C. L. Robb, Cadiz; G. J. Hill, Chesterhill; and G. Krantz, Dover, (all of Ohio). Advisory Board, F. H. Lohman, Boerne, Texas; V. G. Warner, Bloomfield, Iowa; S. B. Whitaker, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Otto Nye, Jonesville, Mich.; Chas. B. Orndorff, Waynesburg, Pa.; S. E. Peck, Geneva, Ill.; W. Percy Folsom, Pilot Rock, Ore.; F. B. Gorham, West Rutland, Vt.; Ed. Gambrel, Ukiah, Calif.; O. W. Long, Wick, W. Va., and H. S. Powers, Gentry, Mo.

Gowdy Williamson, Secretary

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